THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 276

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Social Reform in Japan: Military Sets Obstacles; 7-Point Program Launched

Cabinet Rifts Crop Out Due to Divergent Policies

'Honeymoon' Ends

Cohesion Following Revolt of Feb. 26 Begins to Weaken

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The most important recent internal political development in Japan has been the enunciation of a seven-point program by the Hirota Cabinet. This may be considered the beginning of the second act of the Cabinet's career.

Forming a cabinet under the stress of te crisis of Feb. 26, Koki Hirota at first confined himself to rather general statements of policy. "Positive and independent foreign policy" and "stabilization of the people's livelihood," to quote two items of the Cabinet's first statement as to its intentions, were mouth-filling phrases. At first no one troubled to inquire too closely what, if anything, such expressions signified.

Rifts Began to Show

But the early "honeymoon" phase of the Cabinet, when relief at the creation of a new Government after an explosion that seemed to carry with it possibilities of grave civil dissension predominated over all other considerations, could not last forever. Several rifts and disagreements in the ranks of the Cabinet became apparent during the hot summer months. Finance Minister Eiichi Baba felt obliged to take issue with War Minister General Count Juichi Terauchi when the latter somewhat airily suggested that a huge prospective increase in the military budget could be met entirely out of new bond issues.

The Minister of Education, Hachisaburo Hirao, a businessman, openly criticized the elaborate project for state control of the important electric power industry which had been worked out by his colleague, the Minister of Communications, Yeikichi Tanomogi, on the ground that it represented an undue infringement of private property rights.

Army's Socialistic Trend

At the same time the Army, with its pronounced state socialist sympathies, advocated a still more sweeping electrical power measure, amounting to nationalization of the industry. The military interest in this question was motivated by the consideration that the supply of electric power would be a matter of serious strategic importance in the event of war. Privately managed electrical power companies, in the Army's opinion, could not be relied on to provide the large surplus facilities for generating power which would not be needed in time of peace but would be urgently required in the event of war.

Still another serious cause of disagreement, according to general report, arose in connection with the killing of two Japanese and the wounding of two others by a Chinese mob in Chengtu. Some military extremists wished to put forward demands in the connection that could scarcely be accepted by China, such as the dissolution of local branches of the Government party, the Kuomintang.

Arita Opposed

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, it is reliably reported, strenuously opposed this and even offered his resignation rather than go beyond the limits of what he considered proper and reasonable demands for reparation and apology. Apparently Mr. Arita won his point on the Chengtu question; but the Sino-Japanese horizon, at the moment of writing, is again overcast as a result of a second mob outrage in Pakhoi.

Mr. Hirota's well-known skill in composing differences and reconciling opposed viewpoints staved off a Cabinet crisis in connection with these various disagreements. At the same time he felt the necessity of producing a more concrete program; and the seven points are the result.

The first point—replenishment of national defense—has been taken for granted ever since the Cabinet was organized; indeed it was part of the price of army co-operation with the Cabinet. What it means, in concrete budget figures, is made more definite by the army's demand for an appropriation of 822,000,000 yen (about $240,000,000) in the 1937-1938 budget. This repre-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

They Agree

Wide World

Koki Hirota
Upper—Premier of Japan

Admiral Osami Nagano
Lower—Minister of Navy

Army and Navy Join Hirota In Averting Crisis

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Japanese military and naval leaders, who have demanded immediate reorganization of the Government, agreed today to gradual readjustment until after the parliamentary session this fall.

The decision was interpreted as lessening the possibility of a governmental crisis and possible resignation of the Cabinet.

Mr. Hirota won gradual re-organization during a conference with Lieut. Gen. Juichi Terauchi, Minister of War, and Admiral Osami Nagano, Minister of the Navy.

Principal in the military demands was the appointment of a new minister to help formulate national policies.

The Cabinet turned its attention to the army's plan for public ownership of electric power plants.

Princeton Asks Liquor Ban At Football Games

Drinking Menaces Future of Sport, University Head Declares

Educators Applaud

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19—A request by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, that liquor be barred at all athletic games held under the auspices of Princeton University, is before lovers of college sports throughout the nation today.

Dr. Dodds holds that indulgence in alcoholic beverages at football games "has assumed proportions which seriously menace the future of the sport as an intercollegiate activity," and in his statement "on behalf of the friendly rivals of the day who strive to maintain high standards of sportsmanship on the field and in the interests of the vast majority of spectators to whom such drinking is an offense," he, as head of Princeton University, urges that all persons refrain from the use of alcoholic liquors while attending athletic contests under his university's auspices.

Sellers Upholds View

Dr. Dodds's appeal was hailed by educators all over the country. Typical of the comments was that of Rear Admiral D. F. Sellers, U. S. N., superintendent of the Naval Academy, who emphasized that while the academy did not have a liquor problem among its midshipmen, he believed there was "ample justification" for Dr. Dodds's action.

It was upon the eve of Princeton's game with Navy at Palmer stadium, Princeton, next Saturday, that Dr. Dodds issued his plea to ban liquor at football contests. It was made upon a printed statement over his signature, inclosed with tickets mailed out to persons who had made reservations for the Navy-Princeton game.

Students Surprised

While Princeton undergraduates voiced surprise at the tone of their president's statement, having observed that there seemed to have been less drinking at contests here this fall, it was recalled that drinking in the past usually has increased with colder weather.

Dr. Dodds, who is set apart from most Princeton presidents of the past in not being a clergyman, has chosen to comment but little upon college morals since he was elected in June, 1933, as the youngest president of the university in 175 years.

An advance warning of his point of view was available, however, in an address at the opening of the university's 190th year on Sept. 30, when he asserted that "in the realm of sports, American mass manners leave much to be desired."

Deplorable Behavior

"The behavior of spectators at professional athletic contests is frequently deplorable," he declared. "For the most painful exhibition of bad manners one must turn to intercollegiate football games and the flask toters and alcoholic partisans who attend them.

"If a spectator's action is such as to besmirch the game and the players honorably participating in it, every person who shares in and condones such unsportsmanshiplike behavior suffers a drop in his individual morale of deeper significance than the game itself."

Straw Votes—Take Your Choice

Republican Figures Show Landon Must Carry All East to Win

Task Held Difficult

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12—The rear car on Gov. Alfred M. Landon's private train is filled with a number of things besides the candidate's own suite. There are his guests. And among his guests are one or two statisticians. They are working political tables prepared at the Chicago national headquarters. It is not possible to reveal what these tables contain. But it is possible to take a shortcut through the statistics.

There follow, with no attempt at adornment, a few stark summaries of how the election can be won or lost. To those who are optimistic or pessimistic, on one side or the other, it should be refreshing and revealing to look at simple, factual tabulations.

Listed for Roosevelt

First, a list of states—the smallest possible number of states—which President Roosevelt would need to win. This is the realistic place to start, from the viewpoint of the most experienced among the Landon managers. Here they are:

State	Electoral Votes	State	Electoral Votes
South Carolina	8	New Mexico	3
Mississippi	9	Montana	4
Georgia	12	Nevada	3
Alabama	11	Arizona	3
Louisiana	10	California	22
Texas	23	Washington	8
Arkansas	9	Oregon	5
Florida	7	Missouri	15
Tennessee	11	Wisconsin	12
North Carolina	13	Minnesota	11
Virginia	11	Ohio	26
Kentucky	11		
Oklahoma	11		
Maryland	8	Total	366

In this list, it will be seen, there are only five states in which the Republicans consider—off the record—they have much more than a good fighting chance to win. Those states are Oregon, Minnesota, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, with 69 electoral votes among them. In every other state, either the influences of the Solid South and the border are prevalent, or heavy Democratic registrations and readily distinguishable and generally undenied factors are likely to produce a Democratic lead. Of these five, the best Republican national analysts agree that Missouri and Wisconsin are highly dubious for Governor Landon. Most writers concede them the other way.

Difficult Task

But President Roosevelt, it is pointed out, needs only to carry these states—or the equivalent elsewhere of the three states mentioned as reasonably doubtful, and the other two a little farther away from the borderline.

Nearly all political commentators agree that there will be no easy Republican victory in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, Iowa, West Virginia, Colorado, Idaho, North Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Some of them are strongly Democratic. Some of them, of course, Governor Landon will win. But he has to win them all, and take some from the first tabulation of states, if he is to enter the White House in 1937. That is the candid statement of his task.

On the other hand, another way of putting it is that Governor Landon could win if he carries everything from Maine to Nebraska, in-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Reuters Predicts Roosevelt Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 19

TO THE long list of straw vote polls which have marked this year's quadrennial political campaign, Reuters, British news agency which "covers" the world, today has added its count—the first under British sponsorship in an American presidential canvass.

As summarized from the reports of its correspondents in the 48 states, the Reuters poll gives President Roosevelt an easy lead for the election, with 314 electoral votes, 48 more than is necessary for success in the electoral college. The total for Gov. Alfred M. Landon is 217.

Landon Tops Roosevelt in Consensus Figures of Cleveland Paper

Poll of All Polls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A "poll of all polls" has been compiled by the Cleveland, Ohio, News—showing Gov. Alfred M. Landon with a potential 307 electoral votes to President Roosevelt's 220.

But the voter who wants to forecast the result of the forthcoming American election still may take his choice. Straw votes are becoming almost as numerous as candidates.

Vote Shift Expected

Even the Cleveland summary of polls is qualified in several important points. New York State, for instance, is indicated with a Landon plurality of 507,000. When more straw ballots are in from Greater New York City, the News expects this figure to be cut to 205,000, still a Republican victory. Pennsylvania is expected to go Republican by not less than 300,000.

For the first time, Reuters, British news agency, has made its own American pre-election presidential canvas. Its correspondents in 48 states report 314 potential electoral votes for President Roosevelt—48 more than the number necessary for election.

Meanwhile a "farm-to-farm" poll of the Farm Journal gives 56 per cent of its votes to Governor Landon.

Results Differ

The nationally syndicated poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, under the direction of Dr. George Gallup, gives 390 electoral votes to President Roosevelt, while the current Literary Digest gives 55.4 per cent of its total votes to Governor Landon.

At the same time, an extensive statistical research, conducted by Dr. Raymond H. Wallace, would give a different interpretation to the Literary Digest figures. He contends that they show only seven states can be expected in the Republican column.

Further details of analyses of party statistical claims: Page 5.

Investigator

Wide World

Rear Admiral H. G. Hamlet

Scans Labor Dispute

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet investigated the Pacific coast's waterfront labor disputes here today as unions representing 37,000 maritime workers continued their strike vote.

The retired coast guard commander, sent here yesterday by the United States Maritime Commission in its effort to avert a shipping tieup, said:

"I believe plans can be worked out that will result in permanent peace."

The membership vote being taken by the unions would authorize their joint negotiating committee to call a strike Oct. 28 unless basic demands, which they have refused to submit to arbitration, are granted. The unions' basic demands include control of hiring, through dispatching halls or preference for members.

President Mum On Intent For Constitution

Question Becomes More Vital as Campaign Nears Its Close

Landon Is Insistent

Many Think New Deal Looks to Supreme Court Change to Gain Its Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The constitutional issue has come increasingly to the fore as the 1936 presidential campaign rounds into its final intensive two weeks.

Governor Landon, en route in a dramatic dash to the coast, has repeatedly challenged President Roosevelt to state his position on constitutional amendments, whether for a revived NRA or AAA.

Mr. Roosevelt, back at the White House today, prior to a new foray in New England, has completed a 10-day midwestern tour without once mentioning the constitutional issue, the NRA or the AAA.

Republicans are haling as a gift from the blue the alleged statement of James Roosevelt at Gardner, Mass., Friday night, that his father, if re-elected, would seek a constitutional amendment re-enacting NRA.

Roosevelt Claims Misquotation

Young Roosevelt denies making such a statement, and the issue is one between himself and the reporters who took down his speech; but meanwhile Republicans, led by Governor Landon, are delighted to use the incident to underline President Roosevelt's undoubted silence on the matter.

Mr. Roosevelt, if he speaks, almost certainly will say he stands on the Democratic platform in the matter. The platform calls for federal and state authority to deal with problems of monopoly, maximum hours, minimum wages, child labor, and working conditions in industry, all this to be carried on within the Constitution, or, if necessary, through constitutional amendment.

Contrasted with this, the Republican platform urged much the same ends, but concluded, "We believe this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands."

Landon Stands Committed

If the matter had rested there a clear cut issue would have been presented, but Governor Landon, in his famous telegram to the Cleveland convention, qualified the platform by insisting that he would personally support and work for a minimum wage amendment for women and children, giving states the power of regulation, if the Supreme Court should show such an amendment was necessary, adding, "this obligation we cannot escape."

Since then, the Supreme Court has declined to reopen its five to four rejection of the New York minimum wage law for women. Other cases on state minimum wage laws are in prospect but the legal concensus points to small chance of upholding them. Accordingly both candidates now appear to be committed to some sort of constitutional amendment and whatever the results of the election a fortnight hence, the voters will presumably be asked to consider a "twenty-second amendment."

Supreme Court Problem

This does not really answer the Republicans' demand for a Roosevelt elucidation of his constitutional stand, however.

The Landon commitment deals merely with minimum wages for women, and would turn the matter over to the states. All Mr. Roosevelt's actions in the past three and a half years show that he is thinking in terms of national rather than state control in such matters.

His "horse-and-buggy" comment on the Supreme Court Schechter decision, invalidating NRA, was a reasoned exposition of his viewpoint, given with little heat, contrary to reports to the contrary, and there is no reason to suppose his position has changed. The situation on the Supreme Court where the average age is 71 makes the problem acute, for the next occupant of the White House will probably name a number of new judges. Hoover named three in four years.

President Declines to Talk

Governor Landon has repeatedly challenged Roosevelt on the matter, with no success. In his Detroit speech he spoke of the "threat of the present Administration to our American form of government." Mr. Roosevelt has been silent. Governor Landon has frankly stated that he would not object to an amendment under certain circumstances, but urged that its provisions should be restricted, and discussed beforehand.

This proposal, however, ignores one important fact: In the nature of things it is so difficult to change the United States Constitution that a proposed amendment must necessarily have nonpartisan support for success; and the discussion of any amendment in the heat of a presidential campaign would almost automatically engender an emotional response such as to make its passage impossible. An amendment to the Constitution backed only by one party could not possibly be enacted. This fact safeguards the original document.

For example, the Republican New England block of states alone could practically censor any Roosevelt amendment on labor with the as-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Supreme Court Supports 'Truth In Securities' Act

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Government won tactical victories in the Supreme Court today when the nine justices refused to review litigation challenging the constitutionality of three New Deal laws.

The court declined to pass on an appeal filed by J. Edward Jones, New York securities dealer, questioning the constitutionality of the 1933 "Truth in Securities" act requiring registration of stocks before sale.

It also refused to review an attack on provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act and of the 1935 emergency relief appropriation measure authorizing government loans and grants for construction of publicly-owned electric plants.

The action taken was purely on procedural grounds and had no direct relation to the merits of the legislation.

Simply Denied Appeals

The only statement made by the court was that the appeals were "denied." The Government had opposed a review of the controversies.

Government loans for electric

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Censoring of GOP Air Speech Brings Demand for Free Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Categorical refusal by the Columbia Broadcasting Company to give or sell time to the Republican National committee for an orthophonic radiocasting of the voice of the President "or any other person" was voiced by Edward Klauber, executive vice-president of the system, here today.

His stand was taken in answer to protests over the interruptions of a "debate" in which Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan essayed to engage by such means with the President Saturday night for the purpose of exposing unfulfilled Democratic pledges of the Roosevelt Administration.

It was revealed at the Washington office of Columbia that Anning S. Prall, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission two weeks ago was denied use of the Columbia network for an electrical transcription radiocast.

Senator Vandenberg proposed to introduce this orthophonic means of colloquy as a new development in political campaigning, and just before he went on the air in Chicago, the Columbia management there announced cancellation of the radiocast on the ground that it violated network rules.

Continued on Some Stations

After this announcement, the debate nonetheless suddenly went on the air through many stations although in 22 of the 66 which constitute the Columbia network music was substituted.

A demand on William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, by Hill Blackett, director of the public relations division of the Republican National Committee in Chicago, for air time for Senator Vandenberg without charge followed yesterday. Mr. Blackett declared that Leslie H. Atlass, vice-president of the Columbia System, had told him the radiocast would have been permitted had it been by one of the "major candidates," and he said he was at a loss to understand this, because Senator Vandenberg, as a leader in the United States Senate, "certainly should command recognition as an outstanding Republican spokesman in this campaign."

"This request for a new broadcast of the original address also is coupled

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Affirm Son's View On NRA, Landon Dare to Roosevelt

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN NEW MEXICO, Oct. 19—Continuing the series of "challenges" which he has been insisting President Roosevelt must answer—and without evoking any answer to date—Gov. Alfred M. Landon today demanded that the President make clear whether James Roosevelt's words concerning the future of NRA are his own.

In a statement reflecting new

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

The text of Senator Vandenberg's "debate": Page 6.

Economics in the Campaign

The Unemployment Problem—Governor Landon Calls for a Badly-Needed Census—Fear Breeds On Ignorance

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

IT IS a jest abroad that the American people are statistized from the cradle to the grave. Seldom a month passes without one having to fill out some questionnaire or other. The habit has grown with the advent of boondoggling. The latest of such questionnaires is headed:

Exactly how do you spend your income?

All these data disappear into some great central maw, are filed and cross-indexed, and finally reappear in yards of documentation. Then in due course they are boiled down for public consumption by conscientious scholars. Or they form the base for doctoral theses.

Many of these inquisitions into our habits serve a very useful purpose. "Know thyself!" is the first canon of individual progress. And, since the community is only the individual writ large, it is also the first canon of community progress. So we must endure the Paul Prys in its name. If we don't have the facts, we are bound to have laws based upon guesses, government without any yardstick, attempted cures without benefit of diagnosis. And in ourselves fear or fancy will govern opinion.

This is not so serious when the subject is unimportant. But it so happens that we have no data upon the most important problem besetting our economic society. I refer to unemployment. In consequence, all kinds of fears have disturbed the community. The main one is that the machine is permanently displacing men, and that, as a result, millions of wards are permanently saddled upon the backs of taxpayers.

Paradox Hits a Theory

Personally, I do not share these fears. How is it that in the most mechanized industry, namely, the automobile industry, the re-employment record is the best, and in the least mechanized industry, namely, the construction industry, the re-employment record is the worst? But, like others of my way of thinking, I cannot entirely prove my own confidence from statistics, because the statistics are not complete.

We should therefore give our fervent support to Governor Landon's stand for a census of joblessness. As long as we do not know the dimensions of this most important problem, most discussions on the subject will engender more heat than light.

The last census of unemployment was taken in April, 1930. It showed 3,188,000 unemployed on a certain day of that month. That was the number of persons able to work, used to work, dependent upon work, who could find no work. The figure has been vigorously criticized by economists as an underestimate. So let us put the figure at 5,000,000.

Now since April, 1930, the public has had to be content with the estimates of private organizations. The two upon which most observers lean are those of the American Federation of Labor and the National Industrial Conference Board. However, the National Industrial Conference Board now excludes from its estimates all persons on work relief. Its figure, therefore, is not of much use for our purpose. For talking purposes the data of the American Federation of Labor are preferable.

Agree Nadir Was March, 1933

Both of these bodies are united in picking upon March, 1933, as the low point in joblessness. The A. F. of L. used to rely upon an estimate of 13,500,000 for March 1933. Recently it has changed its estimate—an example, incidentally, of how rough these approximations are. Nowadays the March, 1933, level is given at no fewer than 15,500,000, or about one in three of the potentially working population.

Another three years takes us out of the depression. What do we now find? The last figure of the A. F. of L. that I have seen is for April, 1936. It shows 11,500,000, or about one in four of the "gainfully" employed. Consequently, there has been a reduction in unemployment of 4,000,000 in the three years ended

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Madrid Mobilizes Fleet of Taxicabs For Reinforcements

MADRID, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Madrid Government today mobilized thousands of taxicabs to rush reinforcements to stem the advancing facist hordes.

Three thousand taxis were placed in readiness to carry aid to any point on the civil war fronts around the capital in event of surprise enemy moves.

Drivers from the mechanics' brigade were assigned to the machines for duty if the Government finds it necessary to duplicate the famous taxi ride of troops from Paris to the Marne, which saved that capital from the Germans in the World War.

The Madrid Government's measure was described as purely a precautionary one to be utilized only in event of extreme emergency inasmuch as a great number of large lorries is available for ordinary transportation.

Madrid's double-decked busses have likewise been used to advantage since the civil war broke out.

Plumbers, painters, and carpenters were called by their respective unions to be prepared to assist in the defense of the capital in event of an emergency.

The Government was cheered by the arrival at Alicante of the Russian steamer Neva with 2800 tons of foodstuffs.

Madrid defenses declared impregnable: Page 3.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Oct. 19

Globe—Encircled in 18½ Days' Regular Travel

Around the world in 18 days, 11 hours and 13 minutes. H. R. Ekins, New York World-Telegram reporter, has done it. On Sept. 30 Mr. Ekins left Lakehurst, N. J. Today, before landing in Newark, he swoops low over the Lakehurst airport to mark the completion of his circle. His two rivals are awaiting a clipper in Manila. Ekins used eight different planes; he used merely the ordinary travel facilities. The nearest comparable trip was made by John Henry Mears and Capt. C. B. D. Collier in 1928, and it took them a fraction over 23 days to girdle the globe.

So if anybody can get three weeks' vacation and the money, he can, by dashing, circle the world, with a little time left over to get his land legs back.

Austria—Stands Firm for Own Sovereignty

"Austria will permit no outside power or powers to impose restrictions on its sovereignty."

Thus Chancellor von Schuschnigg proclaims Austria's determination to revolve in its own orbit. To accomplish this, the Heimwehr, Austria's fascist-like private army, has been dissolved; Prince Lrnst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, the Heimwehr's erstwhile leader, has been removed from power; Chancellor Schuschnigg has absorbed new offices. With the preparatory steps toward his dictatorship taken, Chancellor Schuschnigg tells a monster rally of the Fatherland Front in Vienna to what ends that dictatorship will be used.

Austria's new assurance of its independence is richly illustrated by the Chancellor's declaration that Austria alone will decide whether the Hapsburgs should be recalled. Germany and the Little Entente have strenuously opposed the Hapsburg restoration.

Austria's determination to revolve in its own orbit may conceivably be contested. Premier Mussolini is a stout supporter of Prince von Starhemberg and his Heimwehr, as outposts of fascism in Austria.

Germany, though it has signed a friendship accord with Austria, nevertheless hopes for the unification of all German people. Adolf Hitler

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Has the New Deal Aided Recovery?

A Debate in Wednesday's Magazine Section

THE role of the New Deal in raising the United States from out the depression of 1929-33 has been hotly contested throughout the presidential campaign. The Weekly Magazine Section on Wednesday will present two distinguished articles, debating the question: Has the New Deal Aided Recovery? Donald R. Richberg, prominent New Deal champion, will argue the affirmative. Charles P. Taft, Republican party adviser, will argue the negative.

In the same issue another live topic will be discussed. "A Balanced Budget—What Does It Mean?" The writers are Senator John G. Townsend of Delaware and David Cushman Coyle, author and engineer.

The Monitor Index

Monday, Oct. 19, 1936

The Holy Land
Sixteenth of 51 Articles, Page 2

The Children's Page	7
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	4
Christian Science Services on Radio	4
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Radio Timetable	11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	12 and 13
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	10
The Home Forum	8
The Harvest Hour Has Come [With Hungarian Translation]	
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Air Defense of Netherlands Held Impossible by Pilots; Manifesto Sent to Parliament

In view of Belgium's decision to resume its pre-war status of neutrality, the following article from the Netherlands is timely, telling as it does of the conviction of experienced air pilots that air defense of a small country is virtually impossible.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Three of the leading air pilots in the Netherlands have addressed a manifesto to Parliament calling for a supreme effort for peace because, they contend, it is impossible to protect their country from air attack.

The pilots are Evert van Dijk, W. van Veenendaal and A. Viruly. The last-named was recently in the news when he resigned his post as reserve flying officer in the Netherlands Air Force because he felt that he never could perform a duty which necessitated killing other men—"thus breaking a positive Christian commandment, the most valuable experience of life and my human sense of honor."

Evert van Dijk is a veteran pilot of the Royal Dutch Airlines, who, with Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Paul Stannage, flew the Atlantic from Europe to the United States in 1930.

W. van Veenendaal is a popular pilot on the 9000-mile Amsterdam-Batavia line and widely read author of aviation books.

40 Minutes Wide

The manifesto runs as follows:

"The Netherlands is but 40 minutes wide. Every year it becomes narrower. And our large towns are within 20 minutes flying with a normal commercial plane, either from the River Yssel, the Scheldt or the North Sea, and sometimes considerably less.

"Within 20 minutes however, it is impossible: (1) to signal an air attack; (2) to ascertain its probable object; (3) to alarm the defensive forces near that object; (4) to man the possible planes for defense, to start them and to bring them up to the necessary height for defensive action. In their soberness these facts determine the fate of these towns in case of war, even when the sky is clear, whether by day or by night.

"When the sky is clouded, a blind flier, guided by radio from behind, can remain invisible up till the last minute and his success will be the greater, the more so as all our towns are clearly marked by water and easy to find by day and night and the defending planes are hardly faster than modern bombing machines.

"This is no question of different political views and opinions, it is a question of minutes and miles which cannot be denied. Every expert knows that an air attack on an object situated in a belt of less than 70 miles wide indubitably succeeds because of the velocity of modern bombing machines. Every Netherlander lives in such a belt; his life, his civilization, his possessions are completely at the mercy of an attacker. . . . Our profession makes us see more soberly and more clearly the chaos which a war would make of a small and narrow country. . . ."

"There is no conclusion to the manifesto," a Monitor correspondent said to Pilot Viruly.

"That's quite right," Mr. Viruly replied, "it is not up to us as laymen in the domain of politics, to draw conclusions. Everybody may do so for himself. We, who signed the manifesto, even have different views as to what should be done about it. But we all agree on this cardinal point, that there is a grave danger and we wanted to open people's eyes to the terrible reality that it is absolutely impossible to put up an adequate defense system against air attacks in the Netherlands."

"And what is your personal conclusion?" Mr. Viruly was asked.

"My personal opinion is: let the Netherlands Government take the initiative for a positive peace policy. Let there be an international police force, to be put at the disposal of the World Court, as a court of justice above the sovereignty of the states."

Censoring of G.O.P. Stirs Big Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

acerbity in the campaign, the Republican candidate pointed triumph with the request that we be permitted to use all the mechanical facilities of the key station for reproduction by electrical transcription of President Roosevelt's voice to ensure accuracy and fairness in a discussion of his address," Mr. Blackett continued.

"As I understand it, Columbia's original policy against the use of transcriptions on this network was made to protect artists against use of their talents without pay. This is a political campaign in which it is not contemplated that the artists involved will ever seek remuneration for air appearances."

In a supplementary statement, Mr. Blackett then asked if it were true that Senator Vandenberg's radiocast was kept off the air "through the intimidation of all broadcasters by the New Deal Administration."

Hamilton Calls for Repeat

John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, followed Mr. Blackett in a protest against Columbia's action, declaring it was "difficult to determine the reasons for the nervousness of the system toward carrying an address by Senator Vandenberg over the radio network."

He added that the address by the Michigan Senator was "of such importance and the vocal reproduction of President Roosevelt's own spoken promises in his own familiar voice so essential to an undertaking of the issues in this campaign that the public was certain to demand that this broadcast be repeated under perfect conditions."

Mr. Klauber, when asked for a statement on the Republican demand, said Columbia's ban against orthophonic reproductions applied not only to Republican spokesmen, but to all parties.

"We intend to maintain the completely nonpartisan attitude which has marked our network throughout its existence," he said.

"There is no issue of free speech here. Senator Vandenberg may quote from President Roosevelt's speeches or writings as much as he pleases. He may make any comments or criticisms he pleases. So may any speaker or any party so long as the speaker and the party refrain from dramatization or simulation, which, in the case of political discussions, we believe would injure radio's usefulness to the public."

Mr. Klauber said the system would cancel the charge to the Republicans for the Vandenberg time Saturday night "since Mr. Blackett has expressed the opinion that in the confusion with which Columbia handled the broadcast—confusion which we both admit and regret—he did not get value received."

Senator Vandenberg, who was in New York today on his way to speaking engagements in Trenton and Wilmington, appeared not at all displeased at the turn the affair had taken and obviously was gratified at its wide publicity.

When asked where he had got the orthophonic records of campaign pledges by the President, he refused to answer. He said, however, that the excerpts he proposed to use in his radio address in Chicago were taken from a phonographic record made of Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance speech in Chicago in 1932 and of his inaugural address in Washington in 1933. He made it clear that he used only excerpts. He refused to say who had assembled these quotations.

Officials of the National Broadcasting Company refused to comment on the dispute. They said, however, they had the same rule against the radiocasting of electrical transcriptions that the Columbia system had applied against Senator Vandenberg and implied that if they had a similar case they would act as Columbia acted.

Senator Makes Reply

Senator Vandenberg then handed out a copy of a telegram he had sent to the Federal Radio Commission in Washington in answer to a message sent to the commission by Ralph Beaver Strassberger, a Philadelphia Republican and a member of the Progressive Republican Committee for Roosevelt. Mr. Strassberger backed up the Columbia Broadcasting System in interrupting the Vandenberg address, holding that the use of orthophonic records might have led some persons to believe that the President in person was participating in the broadcast.

This Senator Vandenberg characterized as "ludicrous."

"The announcement was clear and specific that he (the President) was not present and that his quotations dated back to 1932 and 1933," he said in his telegram. "The vice of the situation is that interference with the broadcast robs the complainants of a chance to wnow what they are talking about."

Senator Vandenberg referred to reports in the New York press quoting George Henry Payne, vice-chairman of the Federal Commuications Commission, as saying his address was unethical.

"I defy you to identify a single disrespectful word unless you call it disrespectful to prove a broken pledge," Senator Vandenberg continued in his message.

"As for ethics, I suggest that fair play cannot be more scrupulous in quoting a candidate for President than to use his own words. Surely we have not yet reached the point where it is not ethical to compare specific promises with specific performances in assessing the record of candidates for high public place.

"The incident is closed so far as I am concerned. But I do not propose to be unethically attacked for submitting a legitimate challenge to the Democratic nominee for President of the United States. I think my record proves my complete respect for the Presidency and my constant devotion to clean politics. In return, I ask for fair play and free elections."

I Told You So—Farley

James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, when asked for comment on the incident, said that many months ago he had predicted that this would be a "dirty" campaign.

"The Republican committee at that time took exceptions to what I said," he continued, "but there has been nothing, including Senator Vandenberg's attempted broadcast, to change the truth of it.

In other high Democratic quarters it was declared that the Columbia Broadcasting System did the right and proper thing in interrupting the Vandenberg radiocast. Representative Democrats criticized the Michigan Senator for attempting to introduce excerpts from phonographic records of Mr. Roosevelt's addresses into a radiocast attacking him, holding that such a "debate" gave Senator Vandenberg an advantage no fair debater would take, since it would deprive his adversary of a chance to reply immediately and directly.

Columbia Reveals It Barred Radio Board's Head for Same Reason

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—News that Anning S. Prall, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was denied the Columbia Broadcasting Company's facilities a fortnight ago because he planned to use an electrical transcription, came today from the company's Washington office.

Mr. Prall's commission today became the center of a flood of complaints, both from those whose home-town stations cut Senator Vandenberg off the air Saturday night when he used records of President Roosevelt's voice, and from those who thought their stations should have cut him off but didn't.

"The fact that Columbia barred a recording by the Democratic chairman of the Federal Communications Commission would hardly seem to support published inferences that our action in the case of Senator Vandenberg was dictated by fear of either the Democratic Administration or of the Federal Communications Commission," said Harry C. Butcher, in charge of Columbia's Washington office.

Much the same sort of a controversy raged here shortly after President Roosevelt came to the White House. At that time the President's secretaries asked the sponsors of the "March of Time" broadcast to drop their imitations of the President's voice in their news broadcast.

Warns Netherlands

F. Canté

A. Viruly

Pilot of Royal Dutch Airlines

A Modern Reuben Visits Reubenland

Tired of Wandering, the Tribe of Reuben Settled Before Crossing Jordan, and So Became Outsiders—Rest of Twelve Tribes Went Into Promised Land—Shepherds Still Tend Their Flocks as of Old

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

AMMAN, Transjordan — I am Reuben, named after the first son of Jacob. I am an Aryan, I suppose, whatever that may be. My grandmothers and grandfathers were Scottish and Irish. But they all went in for Jewish names, because they were very religious. Stern, unbending, noble Puritans.

The Reubenites do not seem to have been held in very high repute by the rest of the Children of Israel, and didn't play a very conspicuous role in history. No one has erected a statue to the first Reuben, and in Palestine no one bothers you by pointing out his alleged grave. He's rather out of the picture.

Israel Crosses Jordan

But that very fact has made me more than ever attached to him. I've long wanted to indulge in the luxury of wandering about in what used to be Reubenland. And this time I did.

The place, you may remember, is east of the Jordan. The Children of Israel passed up from Sinai over high, arid country, taking the land away from the half-settled tribes who lived in it. When they got to a rather green and fertile place called Gilead, we Reubens said, "We've had enough of wandering, we'll stay here."

And we did. We became outsiders. The Jordan River separated us from the others. They took Jerusalem, created kingdoms and wrote a marvelous literature; we raised cattle.

And it was an excellent place for cattle. It lies in Transjordan on a high plateau. I drove to it from Amman, with an Arab chauffeur who spoke English; and I found it wild, though green and fertile. It has practically no villages and very few towns.

Here and there I saw a few dreary stone houses in lonely yards surrounded by stone fences. They are inhabited by the big landowners. The tillers of the soil live in tents. And they work on shares.

After traveling for an hour on a good dirt road, we veered off onto a winding trail that led to the meager grazing lands, beyond the "sown." Then we bounced over stones and circumnavigated boulders till we reached a cluster of long, black tents.

The Holy Land

Sixteenth of 51 Articles

As we stopped, a group of Arabs, most of whom were armed, gathered about us. We exchanged greetings with them and asked about one another's health. Then they invited us to make them a visit, to which I cordially assented.

They conducted us to one of their tents and spread a purple, velvet-covered mattress on the ground for me to sit on. I felt as though I were upon a throne. Beside me was the patriarch or sheik and about me were seven younger men and two boys, who were very friendly and kept fidgeting about to get near me. They touched me now and then so that I'd turn around and give back their smiles.

The sheik had a thin, scraggly black beard that was turning gray. Its spareness showed he was a pure Arab. Real Arab chins are almost as sterile as their deserts. The other men had moving-picture mustaches. All but the sheik were barefoot; all wore dresses and had shawls tied about their heads.

A tiny, bright-faced girl wearing bracelets and anklets, with a little brass star pinned in her nose like a shirt stud, kept tumbling over the squatting men and peeking at me, sitting solemn and white on the purple throne. She wondered where my dress was.

No Jail Needed

It was time to visit and I ventured to ask:

"Where do you get your water from?"

"The women bring it from distant springs. In the dry season we use cisterns." They pointed one out to me. "It is now full of water which we keep locked up," they said.

"It is for you only?"

"Of course; we fill it."

"But suppose other shepherds came to use it?"

"We'd drive them off. In the dry season we stay up all night on guard. We're soldiers."

"When one of your own men steals, what do you do? You have no jail?"

"But that never happens," declared the sheik. And the others, too, said it was unthinkable.

Then we talked about their work. They said they had plows and oxen, though I don't know where. I saw only cows, sheep, goats and a few straggly chickens, which wanted to share the tent with us.

The sheik urged me stay until he had time to butcher a sheep and prepare lunch. I was touched by his invitation, for they were utter strangers whom I had come upon by accident. I was very much inclined to accept, for I should have greatly enjoyed eating roast lamb with the successors of the Reubenites before a tent in Reubenland. But time did not permit, much to the displeasure of my hosts.

Glimpse Into Past

These shepherds were all Reubens. The names of most are Abdul, to be sure, with a couple of Mohammeds and one Ali, but they lived like our tribe and looked much like them. They were on the very same hill where the first Reuben must have camped. The Reubenites watched their herds among these same rocks and sent their women for water to the same springs.

They crudely cultivated these same plains with wooden plows, and baked bread over coals on these stones. They were backward, hospitable, friendly and cruel. They fought for their own herds and raided those of the neighbors. Our Reubens wore dresses, and most went barefooted, too. And they also had no schools.

I was back home all right. And was delighted with the folks. They had given me a rousing welcome. But I am very glad the world isn't inhabited only by Reubens. It would be a dull and meager place. That hillside may be as pleasant as cramped city streets, a tent as agreeable as a hovel in a slum, and good old Sheik Abdul may live as well as the homeless, unemployed American miner, Reuben Rowland.

But still it is those other tribes, who dared cross the Jordan, occupy the heights beyond, build houses, write books, work out laws, sing psalms and plant gardens—these found the fuller life.

So, good-by, Reubenland. I shall never forget you, but I shall join the Davids, Amoses and Isaiahs and try to keep step with advancing humanity. We shall wander in zigzag paths, but we shall move forward, beyond camelhair tents. Some day we will come back and get you and you'll move forward, too.

President Withholds Constitution Intent

(Continued from Page 1)

sistance of a few more states. Thirteen states can block any amendment, provided it first runs the gantlet of a two-thirds majority in Congress.

Such a comparatively simple matter as a child labor amendment, it is pointed out, has been blocked for years. With labor questions as a whole among the most controversial in national life, many congressmen throw up their hands at the idea of getting any amendment at all.

Obviously, it is a far simpler matter to get a favorable majority on the Supreme Court, if the court is already evenly divided, as in its 5-to-4 position on the New York minimum wage law, by filling vacancies as they occur than to get an amendment passed. Those in the background of the Roosevelt campaign believe that this, as much as anything, is holding back a declaration on such matters as the NRA issue.

How NRA Originated

The NRA, it is recalled, was enacted when the Black-Connery 30-hour-week bill had passed the Senate and had been favorably reported to the House with certainty of passage; threatening industry with a 6-hour day, 5-day week straitjacket. Simultaneously, big business, like the oil industry, was pleading that the antitrust laws be lifted to avoid cutthroat competition.

The NRA was passed as a Black-Connery substitute, to meet both situations, and Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and other industrialists hailed it, at the time as a boon, although, curiously enough, Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell is reported to have believed the bill went too far.

Week-end Federal Trade Commission action against combined trade associations under antitrust laws would not have occurred it is recalled, if the NRA had survived.

This is the background of the situation in which President Roosevelt is now being asked whether he proposes to revive NRA. With two weeks of the campaign to go, Mr. Roosevelt may respond to this demand, but those close to him feel it is doubtful.

GOP Committee Demands President Declare on NRA

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt was called upon in a statement issued by the eastern division of the National Republican Committee here last night, to clarify his position with regard to possible restoration of the NRA.

"At no time," the statement said, "has the President indicated his acceptance of the Supreme Court decision which declared that the delegation of congressional powers to the Executive under the act was wholly unconstitutional."

It recalled that James Roosevelt, son of the President, had been reported as saying at Gardner, Mass., that Mr. Roosevelt, if re-elected, would call for a constitutional amendment restoring NRA and that the son had since corrected his reported remarks to read that he personally believed such a course should be followed.

"The American people may, therefore, with reason conclude that the President's son as his remarks were reported spoke the mind of his father on this issue," the statement continued. "They will not be satisfied, however, with less than a frank statement by the President of his position on a fundamental issue of this campaign."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

in his book, "Mein Kampf," said: "German Austria must go back again to the great German Motherhood." Objectives of this book have been effectuated with impressive consistency. Yet Herr Hitler has indicated that revisions and corrections in his book's program may be made in the "great book of history." At all events, it is doubtful if Germany and Italy will give unqualified blessings to the Austrian drive for independence.

Blum—Radicals Warn Him on Communists

Premier Blum, Socialist Premier of the French Popular Front Government, hears what sounds like an order to do the impossible. The Radical Socialists, the moderate section of the coalition, call upon Premier Blum to grant no more extremist demands from the Communists. Yet if Premier Blum acceded to that demand, the Communists might stage a separatist movement of their own. To make the picture more overcast for the scholarly Premier, the coalition government can hardly afford any defections from any direction. Premier Blum, himself, has said that a break in the coalition would force him to resign.

Japan—Hirota Enforces Cabinet Peace

Japan reveals sensible responsiveness to world opinion as it announces a projected airline to the mandated Pacific Islands. Its announcement, which is made to the League of Nations, is accompanied by an explanation that strives to give assurance that the line will not be used for military purposes.

The objectives, as stated, are such innocent ones as promoting the administrative efficiency of the islands, observing the movement of fish, etc.

Japan sees domestic tension relax as the military leaders relax the extremism of their demands. Instead of demanding immediate reorganization of the Government, a demand that might tumble Premier Koki Hirota from power, the military will insist only upon gradual reorganization. Military leaders have two basic objectives in calling for governmental change:

1. Increased domination for the military.
2. Social reforms for the masses, from whom come most of the soldiers.

Campaign—Devices for Vote Winning Pushed

The American political campaign reaches that febrile stage comparable to the twilight minutes of a football game when both teams take desperate chances, when spectacular, unorthodox forward passes will be tried and when fumbles will bring the stands to their feet.

Governor Landon, en route to Los Angeles, attempts to recover what many claim to have been a fumble by James Roosevelt, son of the President. Governor Landon insists the disputed passage in the speech of James Roosevelt relative to the NRA reveals the President determined to revive the NRA once he is in power.

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan tries a spectacular last-minute maneuver. Over the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Senator sought to give a speech based on recordings of the President's election promises. He was cut off on, at least, 22 of the 66 stations. Efforts of the Republican National Committee to obtain a rebroadcast fail. Edward Klauber, executive vice-president of the system, declares the system's ban against all orthophonic reproductions stands. Since Senator Vandenberg can quote as much of the President's speech as he likes, there is no issue of suppression of free speech involved, Mr. Klauber asserts.

President Roosevelt is back in Washington for 40 hours, before invading Republicanism's stronghold, New England. Governor Landon is on his way to Los Angeles in an effort to capture those 22 California electoral votes. James A. Farley, Democratic strategist, predicts the biggest popular vote on record for President Roosevelt. The Republican soothsayers are about equally optimistic. Calculations are made on the strength of how the crowds turned out to greet the candidates. Some call it the "crowd illusion" that makes almost every candidate think he will win.

Most amazing reversal, perhaps, is that of James P. Warburg, New York banker, who after writing four anti-New Deal books that must have lost Mr. Roosevelt many votes, himself goes back to Roosevelt. His reason—the monetary and reciprocal trade policies, which he insists are bearing fruit.

Stadium—Princeton Head Calls Down Drinking

On the gridiron 22 young men, highly trained and expected to follow the most rigid rules of sportsmanship, contend throughout an autumn afternoon.

In the stands, innumerable drunkards, whose talk, manners and appearance violate the rights of the great bulk of fans, who believe themselves entitled to watch the game under decent circumstances.

That is an anomaly and an abuse of the great American collegiate sport against which Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, moves today. To preserve football, to do honor to the sportsmanship expected of the players and to observe respect for the sensibilities of all the fans, Dr. Dodds asks spectators to refrain from drinking during the games. This request accompanies tickets mailed out for next Saturday's Princeton-Navy game.

Landon Challenges Roosevelt To Answer Son's Words on NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

phantly to young Mr. Roosevelt's words and set forth his own views of individual and economic liberty.

"I have declared that being elected," he said, "I shall immediately recommend to Congress the repeal of all laws giving autocratic power to the President. I have made it plain that I stand for the maximum of individual liberty consistent with the welfare of all the people, but with no national economic planning that has the government dominating labor, industry and agriculture instead of exercising the normal governmental service of preventing unfair practices and oppressions among these activities of the people."

Governor Landon indicated that in the fortnight now remaining before the election he will thrust hard at President Roosevelt for an answer to his questions about the centralized kind of planned economy. That is the keynote of the final home-stretch drive. While President Roosevelt is sitting back, pointing to his record, calling attention to present good business as a New Deal achievement, and planning his invasion of New England, Governor Landon continues to hammer away at what he considers fundamentals: whether or not the American form of government is to be changed over into a centralized planned economy.

Seeks California's Vote

As this statement was released, the Sunflower special was dashing toward California, the candidate intent on a last-minute winning of the West. Bound for Los Angeles, he has two motives: to show the rest of the country that this campaign will be fought stubbornly to the very end, and to attempt to corral California's 22 electoral votes. New registrations show roughly 650,000 more Democratic voters in the Golden state than Republicans. Whether these party lines hold firmly, whether these figures reflect a situation two or three years old and now antedated, whether a ground-swell on Nov. 3 might overturn the apparent New Deal majorities, are all questions that Governor Landon is now putting to the test.

The Governor almost lost his special train at Emporia, Kan., last night, because his old friend, William Allen White, well-known Kansas editor, had come down to greet the Sunflower special.

As Governor Landon stood on the porter's yellow step at the rear platform of his car, talking with Mr. White, the train began to pull out, leaving the nominee on the station platform with the step. Governor Landon ran nimbly after the train and swung on.

Demands Explanation

Governor Landon took James Roosevelt's own version of his statement at Gardner, Mass., as a basis for demanding explanation. He quotes Mr. Roosevelt as saying, "These are the purposes of the NRA. The Administration is pledged to attempt to carry out the purposes of NRA in every constitutional manner. Should there be no way in which this can be accomplished, which we do not admit, I as an individual see no alternative out to ask the people for the right to make those purposes constitutional through the Congress of the United States."

The Republican candidate adds, with irony, "without attempting to unravel Mr. James Roosevelt's constitutional theories as expressed in the last sentences of his statement (they have a certain New Deal smack about them), this much is clear in both statements, namely, that young Roosevelt understands the President still to intend to make NRA principles live and operate in our Government by one device or another. This is precisely what I have charged, over and over again."

Governor Landon quotes effectively from his speeches at Portland, Maine, and Detroit, and winds up by saying, "The President must specifically deny that his son's views are his views. Otherwise the silence of the father will be the confession that the son spoke for the President when he gave us to understand that his father intended to perpetuate the NRA willy-nilly."

Something on foreign policy is brewing. Apparently the Landon forces realize that the Republican campaign thus far has left much to be desired in the foreign field. The Minneapolis speech on the foreign trade program has already caused numerous defections among former Landon supporters and Roosevelt critics in the East.

But on this train are several experts in foreign affairs, for speech-drafting purposes. Among them are William C. Castle, former Under-Secretary of State and ambassador to Japan, and Henry Haskell, editor of the Kansas City Star, a frequent visitor to the chancelleries of Europe. Over the week end, Governor Landon also saw J. Reuben Clark, another Republican former Under-Secretary of State.

The official guests of Governor Landon again are drawn entirely from Kansas, as they have been throughout.

Educator on Train

Prominent among them is Dr. Ernest F. Pihlblad of Lindsborg, Kan., president of Bethany College and member of the Kansas State Board of Education. Dr. Pihlblad will be able to refute the charges now being made against Governor Landon and education in Kansas.

The Los Angeles candidate will speak on "Unity," a recapitulation of several other speeches, stressing the need for broad-minded national co-operation among industry, labor, government and the general public.

The candidate's plans immediately after his Los Angeles speech are still open. Pressure is being brought to bear on him to proceed to northern California, with a small speech, at least, in San Francisco. It is largely a matter of train schedules, in order to bring Governor Landon back to Oklahoma City on Oct. 23.

By political irony, the Republican candidate is heading into the very area where the Democratic party is supposed to be strongest outside the Solid South, while President Roosevelt is shortly to start for New England, seat of Governor Landon's greatest strength. That is campaigning.

Governor Landon is embarking in a cheerful mood. None of the defeatism notable in various Republican circles has spread to the nominee himself. His morale is high, and he sets forth in the same buoyant spirit of adventure in which he rode triumphantly to Portland, Maine, and back home again with the laurels.

Reed Says President Has Allied Himself With Radical Group

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—James A. Reed, Democrat, former United States Senator from Missouri, attacked an "alliance between President Roosevelt and radical and revolutionary elements" in a radio address here Oct. 17.

"More than two years ago," Mr. Reed said, "Roosevelt formed an alliance with the radical element of the Republican party, known as progressives, or the La Follette group. He did so by the endorsement of their candidates and ticket. The entire La Follette group now endorses him.

"Prior to that, he had himself put forward policies and caused the enactment of laws, which I shall show, sought to completely revolutionize our economic system, and to gravely affect our entire business and social structure."

Senator Reed charged that President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley put an independent candidate in the field in the New York city election "for the purpose of defeating the Democratic candidate, with the object in view of electing the Socialist LaGuardia, which was accomplished."

He said that in Minnesota the President had endorsed the Farmer-Labor party and that "the Communist platform declares the Communist party unconditionally supports the building of the Farmer-Labor party."

Ballet-Dancing Classes Overtax London Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDON, Eng.—A new ballet-dancing school, designed by Mr. A. Gilbert Scott, well-known architect of public buildings, was opened here recently by Mme. Alicia Markova, English ballerina.

Russian and other ballet "seasons" at Covent Garden Opera House and elsewhere in London and the provinces have caused a noticeable revival of interest in this form of dancing. The result has been a greatly increased demand for instruction, especially on the part of amateurs; so much so that it is reported a lack of teachers and schools is beginning to make itself felt.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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CANADA

Madrid Officials Declare Defenses Are Impregnable

MADRID, Oct. 19 (AP)—In the face of a surging Fascist advance, the Socialist Government massed strong forces at Torrejon de la Calzada, 16 miles south of the capital today.

Gen. José Asensio, commander of Government forces, ordered militiamen defending the Toledo-Madrid highway to take up strong positions near Parla, a small settlement north of Torrejon.

On the western front, Socialist troops entrenched at Brunete in preparation for an expected insurgent drive eastward from Chapineria.

North and west of the capital, other forces of Government divisions awaited an order to attack Robledo de Chavela, the Gredos mountain village in the hands of the Fascists who were preparing to advance on El Escorial.

Repulses Reported

The War Ministry reported Socialist soldiers in Guadalajara Province, operating in the vicinity of Siguenza, had repulsed Fascist advances toward the provincial capital.

Reports from Oviedo, Asturian capital in the far north, declared that Government forces killed hundreds of Fascist reinforcements who sought to rescue besieged insurgents from vicious attacks by dynamite-throwing miners.

Officials reported fighting in all sectors had been intensified as insurgents launched new attacks and Government commanders ordered counter-attacks to prevent further losses of territory.

In Madrid, meanwhile, laborers and drafted office workers were pressed into service to rush the capital's exterior defenses almost to completion.

"Almost Impregnable"

Military officials toured the entrenchments outside the city and declared the capital was "almost impregnable" against a Fascist attack.

New measures to conserve food and power were put into effect. Gas street lamps were ordered turned off at 10 p. m. each night. Water was shut off from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m., and from 10 p. m. to 7 a. m.

The use of electric appliances, including stoves, irons and heaters, was banned by the Ministry of the Interior. Gas was turned off in houses and cafes in an effort to save coal from which the heating and cooking fuel is made.

Officials assumed careful supervision of food supplies and new warnings were issued against hoarders.

the fascist command who said the city was practically isolated from the outside world.

Trucks, which would have to risk capture by the fascist army, were the only means by which Madrid could bring in food supplies or evacuate citizens, the insurgents said.

Two Junctions Captured

To achieve this isolation, the insurgents bombed and occupied two important junctions, Estation de Algodor and Estation de Castillejo, midway between Toledo and Aranjuez, effectively cutting all rail transportation to and from the capital.

This attack on Madrid's most vital means of communication was part of a swift and unexpected onslaught from Toledo which carried fascist troops more than halfway to Illescas—last important city on the Toledo-Madrid highway.

Olias del Rey and Cabanas de la Sacra were occupied with only spasmodic resistance from government troops, although the very fate of Madrid was at stake. One government bomber which ventured out from Cataje airport was shot down. Three columns participated in the fascist attack.

The new formation now provides a right flanking movement for attack on important Navalcarnero and contributes another step to the gradually narrowing front against Madrid.

Moorish Cavalry

In the march toward Illescas the fascist cavalry column occupied Mocejon and Villaseba de la Sacra. Moorish cavalrymen, standing in their stirrups and riding at full gallup, completely encircled a large group of fleeing socialist troops.

This correspondent saw Madrid defenders fleeing across roads and fields from Olias del Rey and the fascist officers said the rout was evidence of the Socialist army's inability to withstand organized attack.

Lack of resistance along a 13-mile march encouraged fascists in the hope that the Madrid offense was becoming thoroughly disorganized and might soon collapse completely.

The socialists had constructed elaborate trenches along the side of the road but in this rolling country, ideal for highway warfare, it was apparent that the experienced fascists had the advantage.

Among those who welcomed the fascist entry into Olias was Domengo Diez, youthful fascist who had spent three months hiding in cellars and haystacks.

Railway to Madrid Severed by Insurgents, According to New Claim

WITH SOUTHERN FASCIST ARMY, Oct. 19 (AP)—Spanish fascists pressing toward Madrid announced yesterday that they had cut the last avenue of escape from the capital as Socialist troops fled in disorder.

Railway connections from Madrid to the south, including the line to Valencia, were severed, according to

Spearhead of Attack By Insurgents Within 20 Miles of Madrid

SALAMANCA, Spain, Oct. 19 (AP)—Columns of motorized fascist troops, pushing north from strategic Illescas, sealed a strong insurgent line within 20 miles of Madrid today.

The spearhead of the fascist attack on the besieged capital centered in the vicinity of Casarrubuelos, about 18 miles south of Madrid near the main highway leading from Toledo.

Reinforced infantry forces, aided by artillery and aviation, pushed ahead after occupying Illescas, 22 miles south of Madrid.

The operation, fascist commanders declared, consolidated a strong insurgent offensive which gave the attackers a solid line running irregularly from El Alamo, four miles from Navalcarnero, to a point approximately eight miles west of the important communications center of Aranjuez, west of Toledo.

The line was marked on fascist maps through the towns of Cedillo, Azana, and southeastward to La Alameda.

Historic Trophy Goes to Glasgow At Gaelic Mod

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INVERNESS, Scot.—Gaelic enthusiasts from all over Scotland attended the annual mod of the AN Cumunn Gaidhealach, or Gaelic gathering, here.

John Lorne MacLeod, Edinburgh lawyer and former Lord Provost, at the closing gathering refused to take a gloomy view of the future of the Highlands and Islands. He said there had been a great improvement in material conditions in modern times.

He claimed that the Highlander was capable of adjustment and adaptation to changing conditions. He declared that the race and language had been alleged to be on the way to extinction since the days of Malcolm Canmore 1000 years ago.

The Glasgow Gaelic choir carried off the Lovat and Tullibardine Trophy with the singing of "Griogal Cridhe." Sir Hugh Roberton, who was adjudicating, drew the vast audience to its feet and with the help of a closely packed near-by theater connected by a loudspeaker, the whole of Inverness was singing the lullaby.

Housing Shortage At Chapel Hill, N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Chapel Hill needs houses. The wail goes up among newcomers that they can find no place to live. It is said that not since the World War has the village known such a scarcity of housing accommodations. New apartments have just gone up, with accommodations, filled to the brim, for 30 tenants. All the space in the dormitories on the campus of the university was taken several days before the university opened. Householders who a year or more ago were eager to find tenants are now turning applicants away.

H. D. Carter, who is familiar with real estate and building conditions here, says: "A good house of the Cape Cod cottage type, with five rooms and a bath, can be built for $3600. Suppose the lot costs $700. That makes a total of $4300. A rental of 10 per cent gross, enough to cover insurance, taxes and repairs and leave a good return on the investment would be $430 a year or $35.60 a month. It appears that there are many people now who would be glad to pay that rental for that sort of house."

A Man in the News

International

Kurt Schuschnigg
Chancellor of Austria

Radicals Warn Blum of Need To Curb Extremism

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP)—French Radical-Socialists told Premier Léon Blum today that if he desired their continued support he must refuse extremist demands.

Their warning followed a previous cautionary declaration by the Socialist Premier, who declared that a split in the People's Front political coalition would force him to resign at once.

The Radical-Socialist declaration came through their party newspaper, L'Ere Nouvelle, which asthat M. Blum apparently was striving to "create a new form of society."

Would Force Elections

M. Blum himself acknowledged that a break in the political lines would lead to dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and force new elections to be called.

"If one of the parties withdraws its confidence or if we cannot maintain a community of action necessary to hold the Popular Front together, there would be a new situation and that situation would necessarily have a new Government," he declared.

"I do not intend to magnify the immediate danger, but we cannot deny it exists," Premier Blum said in speaking of previous attempts at revolution in French history.

"One condition" whereunder the life of the republic could be prolonged, he held, is that the Popular Front "remain united."

De La Rocque Raid

The Premier's newspaper, Le Populaire, declared that Fascist sympathizers were preparing to raid workers' organization headquarters in Paris tomorrow. Col. François de la Rocque, leader of the "French Social party," had agreed to send his followers against the Leftist newspaper's labor union, the paper charged.

Colonel de la Rocque's followers battled with Communists in the streets of Paris two weeks ago.

The Premier spoke at a Radical-Socialist gathering at Orleans.

The Communist newspaper, L'Humanité, announced the party had sent a letter to Radical-Socialists, pleading for preservation of the Popular Front and denying that the French Communist party is taking orders from Moscow.

The letter was in answer to Colonel de la Rocque's charge of foreign influence in French politics, but it was doubted by informed political circles that the reply would satisfy the Radical Socialists.

Quebec's Premier Plans New Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—In an interview regarding the reorganization of the Provincial Police force, Premier Duplessis stated that it was the intention of the Government to make that force a corps of efficient men, and to create opportunity for young men who wished to make police work a career. Men will be trained for the force, classes being established for such training.

It was not intended that the Provincial Police should interfere in matters when there was a properly organized municipal police force, he explained. Municipal autonomy will be respected. The force will be kept above politics, and there will be no issue raised as to the color of a man's politics.

Speaking of government employees generally, the Premier said that honest employees have no reason to fear as to the security of their employment, but dishonest employees are in the same class as soldiers who betray their orders on the battlefield.

Hungary Restricts University Ranks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Parents are seeking practical careers for their children in Hungary; fewer were sent at the beginning of the new school year to the upper classes of the secondary schools than in the previous years.

Instead the number of boys going to technical and commercial schools after the fourteenth year increased by 10,000. Also the number of those who went to agricultural schools was higher by some hundreds than in previous years. Over several thousand more girls went to economic, commercial and home industry schools rather than to secondary school middle forms.

This is a result of the educational policy of the Ministry of Public Education by which the number of students being allowed to follow university careers is reduced. Also there is found to be more promise of success in commercial and technical careers than in the professions.

One of Europe's Busiest Rulers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg again revealed his powers of strong leadership at the Fatherland Front rally here Sunday when he declared for the independence of Austria. And thereby he further consolidated his control of the authoritarian regime in Austria. He becomes one of the world's key statesmen. He is admittedly one of the most industrious premiers in Europe.

His mission he seems to regard as twofold: to exalt the church and preserve the independence of Austria. These ideals go together. Austria is one of Europe's three strongest Roman Catholic countries, of which the other two are Italy and Spain. It was governed for 800 years by the Hapsburgs, most stanch champions of Roman Catholicism.

A Strong Clerical

Dr. Schuschnigg is an out and out Clerical. He is from the Tyrol, where one finds a crucifix at every crossroad, and was educated in a Jesuit school. He regularly goes to church, enjoys a religious atmosphere and has many friends among the clergy.

Dr. Schuschnigg, as a young lawyer, was associated with Chancellor Seipel, the priest who dominated Austria's postwar history. Monsignor Seipel let it be known that he expected much from Dr. Schuschnigg, and when Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, also a Clerical, became Chancellor he took Dr. Schuschnigg into his cabinet as Minister of Education and Justice.

Kept in Background

There Dr. Schuschnigg remained in the background, but was Chancellor Dollfuss's most competent helper, even though Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg and Maj. Emil Fey were more in the public eye.

When the Austrian National Socialists made their putsch on July 25, 1934, in which Dr. Dollfuss was assassinated, Major Fey was taken captive, Prince von Starhemberg was in Italy, and President Miklas on his vacation. Dr. Schuschnigg alone was available and he took charge of affairs, crushed the National Socialist uprising, and was made Chancellor, with Prince von Starhemberg as Vice-Chancellor.

These two widely different men divided power and, as a duumvirate, exercized a Fascist-Clerical dictatorship. Prince von Starhemberg was always in the limelight and at times, thanks to his Heimwehr backing, seemed the stronger of the two. But Dr. Schuschnigg kept fortifying his own position until he was able to oust his colleague and rival. Now he is complete master.

Precise in Speech

Dr. Schuschnigg expresses his thoughts with great precision of speech, and is methodical in his work. He is the son of a general, so by tradition as well as by conviction is a militarist and is working to build up a strong army, which he hopes will soon be in a position to exercise supreme authority under his direction.

Utterly opposed to Socialism, he nevertheless would like to provide a large degree of social and economic justice for the workers, on condition that they stay out of politics. He is a good Austrian German, and would much prefer to co-operate with Germany than with Italy or the Little Entente. He would be pleased to give the moderate National Socialists more liberal treatment, if that would not endanger Austria's independence.

Co-operation With Germany

A free Austria, co-operating with a strong, progressive Germany is his ideal. He would like to see both countries monarchical. He favors a restoration of the Hapsburgs, and would like to bring Archduke Otto back to the castles and palaces of his father. Although certainly not a Fascist, nor a democrat, he favors an absolute monarchy, tempered with good will and adorned with certain democratic-appearing institutions.

Dr. Schuschnigg's position is not secure, because Clericalism here is not strong enough. The age of Clericalism is passing. The youth of Austria are against Clericalism; those of the Right Wing are for Fascism and those of the Left for Marxism. Thus Dr. Schuschnigg is a sort of anomaly. But he may govern a long time, for all that, because his other qualities are of a sort to make him trusted and respected.

Gardens of Jobless In Poland Helped By Federal Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — Such success has greeted the provision of jobless workers' allotment gardens in Poland that the number is to be increased by 16,000, making 42,000 in all.

To enable this increase to be made the various municipalities have received a grant of 1,685,000 zlotys (about $318,000) from the national "Work Fund."

Groups of allotment gardens are to be found on the outskirts of all the small towns of southern and western Poland, but the most important are near Warsaw and the big industrial cities of Upper Silesia, where one group contains 3000 separate plots of land. The main increase is to be made in these "suburban" plots, making new outlets for overcrowded areas.

Any unemployed man may apply for an allotment garden. He is charged a nominal rent of six zlotys (just over 4s.) per year, for it is thought undesirable that any man should consider himself entriely dependent on the community. None of the produce may be sold.

If the jobless man subsequently finds work he may retain the garden provided it is kept in order satisfactory to the authorities by the work of one or other member of his family assisted by himself. After 15 years of continuous tenure the plot becomes the absolute property of the tenant.

Greta Garbo Buys Estate in Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Greta Garbo has bought a country house in Sweden.

The house is called Härby Gård and lies in the province of Södermanland, about a two-hour motor drive south of Stockholm. The estate has about 800 acres of grounds, of which 160 acres are cultivated and the rest woods. A small farm near by has also been included in the purchase price of 276,000 crowns—(about $70,000).

Härby stands close by Lake Sillen. A long birch avenue leads up to it. There are about 10 rooms in all. Through the deal Miss Garbo also owns some 10 horses and 40 cows, and it is reported that she is buying a flock of sheep.

Italian Liner Safe After Fire at Sea; Will Resume Trip

PALERMO, Sicily, Oct. 19 — The luxurious motorship Vulcania, her third-class quarters charred by a two-hour fire which caused an S O S and sent 1100 passengers to the decks, put in safety at this port this afternoon.

She was to depart later under her own momentum on her interrupted trip to New York.

The crew of the 23,970-ton liner put out the fire just as the first of a half dozen rescue craft, including a destroyer, two fireboats, a transatlantic liner and two packetboats, neared her side, approximately 45 miles off Naples.

Most of the rescue ships turned back upon receiving Captain Stuparich's wireless that the fire was quenched. Apparently no one was hurt.

The origin of the fire was a mystery. It broke out just after dawn.

Wool From Danish Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — A factory for making wool from casein, an organic substance to be found in milk and cheese, is proposed by the Textile Society here.

Austrian Ruler Warns Powers To Keep Hands Off

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 19 — Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg stated at the monster Fatherland Front Rally here yesterday that he reserves full freedom to recall the Hapsburgs to the throne if and when he wants to. This is taken as a warning to Reichsführer Hitler and to Austrian National Socialists that the present dictatorship stands for the political independence of Austria.

Dr. Schuschnigg said:

"Austria will permit no outside power or powers to impose restrictions upon her sovereignty. The form of the state is purely an internal affair. The movement for the return of the Hapsburgs will be permitted and no belittling or criticism of the Hapsburgs will be tolerated."

To Calm Little Entente

Dr. Schuschnigg prudently added the statement that it is not yet on the order of the day, thereby intending to calm the fears of the Little Entente, which is still determined to do all it can to prevent the Hapsburgs from returning.

The most spectacular event of yesterday's celebration was the collecting of 250,000 people in the great plain on the edge of Vienna. More than half of them were from the city, the rest being from outlying districts. Those who came from the outside were given free transport, free lunches, free movie shows and football game tickets and free quarters.

Compelled to Attend

Those who attended from the city were mostly there under compulsion. The Mayor of Vienna issued an order stating that every municipal employee who failed to appear "would have to suffer the consequences."

The rally was a peaceful and rather listless affair. Despite all the dramatic preparations there was little cheering when "Leader" Schuschnigg appeared and almost no one applauded when he made his speech in which he announced that the poor of Vienna will get cheaper brown coal this winter and more free milk.

As an indication that Dr. Schuschnigg has the support of the church in his attempt to consolidate his dictatorship, a giant image of Jesus on the cross was in a dominating position on the platform.

VIENNA, Oct. 19 (AP)—The great throng of Austrians who crowded the old Imperial Parade Ground yesterday to cheer Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg at the Fatherland Front rally was thrilled into silence by the reproduction of the voice of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, who was assinated in a "putsch" in 1934.

"Awake," the former Chancellor's voice shouted at the crowd from a phonographic record of the former Dictator's speech to a similar audience several years ago.

Amid the outburst of cheering, Dr. Schuschnigg stepped to the platform and assured the convention Austria would follow in the path that Dr. Dollfuss set it.

Washington Sees Former Spanish Queen on Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Capital society, which loves to entertain royalty, is a bit disappointed over the visit here of former Queen Victoria Eugenie, of Spain. The granddaughter of Britain's Queen Victoria, arrived here last Friday to be the guest of Lady Lindsay, American-born wife of the British Ambassador, and left Saturday after a brief glance at the city and an informal party from which all but attachés of the British Embassy were excluded.

Arriving on a private car with the Queen were her daughter, the Infanta Beatriz; her son-in-law, Prince Torlonia, and his mother, the former Elsie Moore of New York.

The Queen's marble-sized pearls, worn with a gray fur-trimmed suit and gray hat, attracted the attehtion of the few newspaper reporters who managed to discover the "secret" hour of her arrival.

The former Spanish Queen came to the United States about a month ago to see her son, Count de Covadonga. She has successfully remained out of the public eye during her stay, avoiding all engagements and as much publicity as possible.

Training of Youth for Peace Helped by University Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRACOW, Poland—Official Poland is conscious of the achievements of its women, and with just pride welcomed the delegates to the recent conference of the International Federation of University Women. Poland, and Cracow in particular, opened their treasures freely to their distinguished visitors.

The formal opening of the conference took place in the Great Hall of Cracow University.

The program committee sent out to the 35 national groups the question first proposed—as to how this body could usefully contribute to the training of youth in international co-operation—as a part of the agenda of the Cracow conference.

The committee arranged for the presentation of several brief speeches to give concrete examples of international co-operation. These constituted the program of the first members' meetings. Previously members were separated into groups, ranging from 20 to 30.

Grouped by Languages

Each group had a leader and a rapporteur and was formed according to language. There were, for example, all French-speaking groups, and all English speaking. Each group gave its report through its rapporteur to the general rapporteur who reported the complete results at a general meeting of the conference.

The first of these preliminary speeches was given by Dean Corwin of the New Jersey College for Women, U. S. A. She presented some practical suggestions in the teaching of geography and history, and in the latter cases, made especial reference to the writing of history textbooks.

Good Will by Radio

Miss Lorna Byrne, officer in the Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, showed how broadcasting can help to spread international good will. She also commented on the seriousness of youth today, how it is attempting to find itself.

There must be movements, she said, for the stimulus of youth. Miss Byrne described the Rural Community Council in England, Young Farmers' Clubs and Junior Farmers' Clubs.

Dr. Karin Kock, lecturer on political economy in the University of Stockholm, declared that conflicting economic interests are a powerful factor in disturbing good relationships among nations.

Territorial expansion is not necessary for the development of a country, Dr. Kock affirmed. She remarked that the federation could hardly do more than it is now doing in the matter of stemming the propaganda for increases in armaments, but she declared that something can and should be done to influence the thinking of young people.

Madame M. Tumlirová, member of the Czechoslovak Parliament, spoke of the hatred between nations. Young people should not imbibe this, she said, and she expressed her opinion that the International Federation of University Women is doing a very important work in making the subject of international co-operation a major part of the agenda.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. "Now you've got me doing crypts, but not in the cellar."—"Keep up the good work; you're doing great!"
2. Farm, Form, Fore, Tore, Torn, Town, Torn, Tore, Tote, Cote, Cite, City.
3. S, Me, Arbutus, Roasts, Baste, Muster, Setter, Us, S.
4. Capital ISM (Capitalism).

New Dodges Shown in Boston Stress Speed, Power, Safety

Serving to confirm rumors that automobile manufacturers this season will emphasize safety almost to the complete exclusion of power and speed, the Dodge Brothers Motor Car Company of Boston today rolled the 1937 models into its Commonwealth Avenue display rooms for public inspection.

The general effect is one of increased roominess at the expense of those vanishing rear mudguards and running boards, a distinct trend toward the ultimate elimination of those features once deemed so necessary to high-slung bodies of yesterday.

Commenting on the new models today, W. P. Naylor, general manager of the Dodge Company in Boston, declared that he was most impressed by the added ridability obtained through a new aero-type shock absorber, plus increased economy of operation as the result of carburetor improvements. Mr. Naylor said dealers have been getting 20 to 22 miles on a gallon.

The models went on display at 989 Commonwealth avenue, where the dealers have been reviewing them in private for more than one week.

In the 10 new Dodge body styles the increased use of steel is significant. Dodge will advertise all-steel construction with bodies and roof in one piece. Drip moldings to catch the streams of water that otherwise roll down the windows off the smooth steel tops and flood the slanting windshields and rear-view windows are a welcomed feature of the new cars.

Heavy, chromium-plated horizontal bars decorate the radiator grilles. Forward fenders are wider than usual with high crowns and pronounced flares. Rear seats are 48½ inchese wide, front seats 1½ inches narrower.

Hypoid gears in the rear axle which allow for dropping the drive shaft a few inches at the differential without sacrificing ground clearance provide level floors in rear-seat compartments.

Safety efforts are plainly evident in the rearrangement of the instrument panels, the curving inward of all door handles, the installation of built-in, windshield defrosters operating from the car heater and the achievement of improved weight distribution minimizing the possibilities of skidding by reducing centrifugal force.

In addition to insulating bodies against outside noises, a unique body mounting is said to prevent any metal-to-metal contact between chassis and body.

Other points in the new Dodge are: a cowl recess forward of the brake and clutch pedals to give toe room for the car operator; an air-cooling system for the clutch mechanism; streamlined steel wheels with special provisions for ease in attaching tire chains; provisions for the installation of an extra radio speaker in the rear-seat compartment.

A Gentleman of the Road

Dodge Sedan for 1937

Court Enjoins PWA From Placing Fund

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Justice Jennings Bailey of Federal District Court signed a preliminary injunction today restraining the Public Works Administration from disbursing any of $700,000 allocated to Jackson, Tenn., for construction of a municipal electric distribution system.

The West Tennessee Power & Light Company in seeking an injunction contended that the WPA and the Tennessee Valley Authority conspired to coerce southern city officials to build distribution systems and to buy TVA power.

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Japanese Social Reform Versus Military Program

(Continued from Page 1)

sents an increase of 60 per cent over last year's appropriation, which was the largest in Japanese history.

For New Armaments

The sum of 300,000,000 yen is earmarked for new armaments, as distinguished from ordinary upkeep and expenditures of 160,000,000 yen in connection with the military occupation of Manchuria.

As this amount of 300,000,000 yen will be doubled in the following year and as the navy is expected to put in its claims for a substantial increase in appropriations because of the termination of naval limitation in the Pacific area at the end of this year, the position of the Japanese Finance Minister is far from enviable.

Already the fighting services receive about 47 per cent of Japan's state revenue, 70 per cent, if one leaves out the receipts from new bond issues.

Tax Readjustments

The second and third points call for readjustment of national and local tax systems and for reform of the educational system. There may be some shifting of the tax burden from rural to urban regions.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Hirao, has committed himself to an extension of the Japanese period of elementary schooling by a year and to the introduction of a more practical and vocational trend in education.

Points four and five contain a number of the desirable generalities which one is accustomed to find in the platforms of American political parties: promotion of public health, rehabilitation of rural communities, advancement of industry and trade. "Rigorous control" of the electrical power industry is also promised; but it is understood that the measure will fall far short of complete nationalization and will not give owners and investors much cause for complaint.

Manchoukuan Development

Point No. 6 mentions promotion of emigration to Manchoukuo. It is not indicated how the many obstacles to large-scale Japanese settlement will be overcome. Among these obstacles one may note the costliness of big, assisted, migration schemes, the uncongenial cold climate, the prevalence of banditism (only recently a Japanese communiqué announced losses of 25 killed and 65 wounded, sustained by a Japanese unit in an engagement with "bandits") and the difficulty of competing with the labor of the Manchoukuo peasants, whose standard of living is lower than that of the Japanese.

Point No. 7, inserted at the suggestion of the army, calls for reform of the administrative machinery. No one seems very sure whether this foreshadows any sweeping changes in the organization of the national and local governing bodies.

By publishing this program Mr. Hirota desires to refute critics who have accused him of merely carrying on in routine fashion while occasionally pronouncing phrases about reform. There are unquestionably germs of a number of positive ideas and experiments in the proposals. What seems most doubtful is whether large-scale projects of internal rehabilitation can be financed when the army and navy have such a sweeping first lien on the nation's hard-pressed finances.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kingston: Church Edifice, 121 Johnson Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.

Channel Islands

Jersey: Town Hall, St. Helier, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

England

Hampshire

Portsmouth (Second Church); Wesley Central Hall, Fratton Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

London

London (Eighth Church): Streatham Baths, Streatham High Road, S. W. 16, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Sussex

Worthing: Assembly Hall, Stoke Abbott Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

Worcestershire

Worcester: Gaumont Cinema, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.

Yorkshire

Halifax (First Church): Victoria Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.
York: Assembly Rooms, Blake Street, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 2.

Germany

Berlin (Fifth Church): Beethovensaal, Köthenerstrasse 32, 4:30 p. m., Nov. 1. In German.
Leipzig (First Church): Alberthalle, 8 p. m., Nov. 2. In German.
Nuremberg: Landesgewerbeanstalt, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.

United States

California

Azusa (First Church, Glendora): Civic Auditorium, 213 East Foothill Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Elsinore: Elsinore Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.
Fortuna: Church Edifice, 2:30 p. m., Oct. 25.
San Rafael: Church Edifice, Fifth and F Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Santa Cruz: Mission Hill School, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Connecticut

Derby (auspices Society, Ansonia): Derby High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.
Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): South Town Theater, 610 West Sixty-third Street, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Oct. 30.
Chicago (Sixth Church): Christian Fenger High School, One Hundred and Twelfth and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, 32 West Randolph Street, Fourteenth Floor, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.
Galesburg: First Methodist Church, Kellogg and Ferris Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, 230 Beach Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Elm Place and Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Maine

Portland: Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.

Michigan

Bay City: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Detroit (Seventh Church): Cass Technical High School, 2421 Second Boulevard, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.
Jackson: Jackson High School, Wildwood Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Ypsilanti: Central High School, Cross and Washington Street, 4 p. m., Oct. 25.

Minnesota

Brainerd: Franklin Junior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Hibbing: Memorial Building, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29
Red Wing: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.
Virginia: Recreation Building Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30

Missouri

Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 330 East Central Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Montana

Bozeman: Rialto Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Butte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Great Falls: The Grand Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Kalispell: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Nebraska

Fairbury: High School Auditorium, Seventh and K Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.
Holdrege: Baptist Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

New Jersey

Jersey City: Auditorium, Public School No. 24, Virginia Avenue, between the Boulevard and West Side Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Moorestown: High School Auditorium, Second and Church Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.
Summit: Summit High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Brooklyn (Fourth Church): The Towers Hotel, Clark and Willow Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.
Ithaca: Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 29.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Salamanca: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Ohio

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Auditorium, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Lakewood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Massillon: Massillon High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.
Painesville: Morley Memorial Music Building, Lake Erie College, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Ravenna: Ravenna High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Toledo (First Church): Church Edifice, Monroe Street at Lawrence Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Avenue at Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Pennsylvania

Lancaster: Hotel Brunswick Ballroom, North Queen and Chestnut Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.
Lock Haven: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Norristown: Norris Theater, West Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Building, 4720 Leiper Street, Frankford, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Reading: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Swarthmore: Church Edifice, 206 Park Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 25.
York (Second Church): York Theater, 525 East Market Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

South Carolina

Darlington: Liberty Theater, 4:30 p. m., Oct. 25.

Texas

Lubbock: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.

West Virginia

Morgantown: Hotel Morgan Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.

Wisconsin

Antigo: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Superior Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Kenosha: Lincoln Junior High School Auditorium, Sixty-eighth Street and Eighteenth Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
La Crosse: State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.
Plymouth: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Waukesha: 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.

Wyoming

Basin: Church Building, Sixth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Sheridan: Linden School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25. Radiocast Station KWYO.

U. S. Girl Scouts To Organize Great World Peace Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 19—Plans for a new world peace movement, to be inaugurated at an international camp in this country next July, were put into motion at the twenty-second annual convention of the National Council of Girl Scouts which just closed here.

Girls from 26 countries are to be invited by the Girl Scouts of the United States to attend the peace camp, Mrs. Frederick Edey, national Girl Scout commissioner, told the gathering here. The encampment will be held as a feature of the Girl Scout twenty-fifth anniversary year, and will serve also as a memorial to Juliette Low, founder of Girl Scouting in the United States.

Such a world encampment, it is felt, would serve as a powerful leavener and instrument for world peace. At the meeting, which will extend over two weeks, all activity will be directed toward furthering friendship and understanding.

In order to facilitate the trip for visitors from other countries, Mrs. Edey announced, funds from the Juliette Low Memorial will be sent as awards.

It will be the first time the girls themselves will have gathered in this country in a world meeting and is the fulfillment of a dream held by Mrs. Low, who looked upon such activity as an aid to world peace, Mrs. Charles R. Lindsay, Wayne, Ill., member of the memorial committee, explained.

Nearly 400,000 girls and women are now active in the Girl Scouts movement, according to Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who was re-elected president of the national organization at the Cincinnati meeting.

The program of work for the coming year has divided activity for specialized attention to three separate groups, namely, Brownies—girls aged 7 to 10, Girl Scouts, aged 10 to 14, and older Girl Scouts—14 to 18, instead of a general program for all.

In honor of Mrs. Low, who founded the first Girl Scout troop of this country in Savannah, Ga., in 1912, that city was chosen as the meeting place for next year. Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady of New York City was re-elected chairman of the board of directors, Mrs. Edgar Rickard, New Canaan, Conn., treasurer, and Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, New York, secretary. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt remains honorary president.

Sakdalistas Tell Of Manila Bombing

MANILA, Oct. 19 (AP)—Constabulary officials said today they had obtained complete confessions that a group of Sakdalistas, Philippine extremists, engineered the October 3 Manilla bombings and fires in a plan to overthrow the Government by force.

Five Sakdalistas were arrested following the night-time blasts which started a $500,000 fire in a hardware plant and cut a water-main which supplied North Manila. Others of the organization are being sought.

The Sakadalistas, who advocate immediate Philippine independence, had intended to start a "reign of terror" that night, the constabulary officers said.

A half dozen explosions and fifteen fire alarms, eight turned in while firemen were fighting the hardware plant fire, were listed as but a part of the original plan to terrorize the city.

The Sakdalistas started an uprising in two provinces in May, 1935. More than 60 of their members and constabularymen were killed before the disturbance was quelled. Benigno Ramos, head of the Sakdal, fled to Japan in self-exile.

Garner Calls New Deal 'Conservative'

UVALDE, Texas, Oct. 19 (AP)—Vice-President John N. Garner declared recently in his first speech of the campaign that the Administration's program represents "the highest type of true American conservatism," and that "the safest thing that could happen to this country is the re-election of President Roosevelt."

In a nationwide broadcast from his home, the Vice-President defended the President against charges that he welcomed communistic support, asserting that "Franklin D. Roosevelt is no more a Communist than I am and in my own country I am generally estimated as a hard-headed business man."

Dominating Issue

He said: "The one outstanding and dominating issue of this campaign is whether you think Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Landon is better qualified to conduct the business of the Federal Government for the next four years."

"I do not pretend that everything done by this Administration was destitute of errors, but I do insist that the mistakes were mere fly specks compared with the aggregate good that was accomplished."

The Vice-President said in part:

Nowadays I can hardly look at a Republican newspaper without seeing blazoned that President Roosevelt is a Communist, an associate of and conspirator with those who would put our most sacred institutions to the torch, hang or jail everybody who had accumulated a spare dollar and turn our government over to those who have eaten the loco weed of revolutionary economics.

Not a Communist

Franklin D. Roosevelt is no more of a Communist than I am, and in my own country I am generally estimated as a hard-headed business man.

I have known the President during most of his adult life. I knew him as a hard-working Assistant Secretary of the Navy, filling one of the most exacting posts in a government and doing a fine job. I saw him in the conservative surroundings of the governorship of the Empire State, plugging away at his job and holding things calmly level while the greatest business community in the world mounted to a wild financial peak and plunged from that height into the worst depression we have ever known.

And in the frenzy of the speculative boom, and in the gloom of the collapse, he functioned so well that as soon as they got a chance, the people elected him President of the United States, with the full responsibility of lifting the country out of the morass into which the administration at Washington had allowed us to drift. Nobody called him a Communist when he tackled this enormous task and breathed hope into a bewildered nation only too glad to follow his leadership.

Freedom Preserved

What President Roosevelt has been doing for the past three years is really the highest type of true American conservatism. He has navigated the ship of state through seas so turbulent that other nations have been wrecked in the passage. While other peoples have lost their freedom, American liberty remains intact. While other nations are in a state of financial chaos and fear from day to day the advent of revolution or foreign war, our country remains serene and so nearly content that even the heated political campaign is only able to give rise to patent absurdities and charges so ridiculous that the majority of our citizens pay not the slightest attention to them.

Perhaps the most grotesque of the arguments advanced by the minority party candidates, and those who are their allies for revenue only, are those which picture President Roosevelt as an enemy to business. I think I am as much concerned with the integrity of affairs of commerce and finance as the next citizen. I have a family. I have in the course of my life succeeded in building up some little enterprises that are moderately successful—not successful to the extent that would qualify me for fellowship in the Liberty League, but enough to give my children and grandchildren a respectable start in life. Does anybody suppose that I would countenance any measure that would jeopardize their future?

I know, and I may add, my Republican friends—and I have many of them—know equally well, that the present economic condition of the United States is due to the efforts of our President. I know, and they know, that the dire prophecies that are made by the crowd that would like to regain control of the government are of the stuff that dreams are made of. Not one of the phantoms they raise in their effort to scare the American people into abandoning the course that has led us so far toward prosperity has the slightest substance.

Wise Financing

Thanks to the wise financing of the Roosevelt Administration, the cost of carrying the big debt is no greater now than it was when a previous Administration threw up its hands and let us drift almost to ruin.

I have no fear either for myself or for my children that unbearable taxes will be required to meet the burden the Federal Government had to assume in the face of disasters heaped upon the destitution brought on by the depression. The President has told you that if the present upward course of business continues, no higher taxes are on the way. From long experience with the President, I am able to state that he is given neither to undue optimism nor to reckless statements in any direction.

You all remember when the banks were toppling all over the country and when each bank closing was accompanied by the destruction of small businesses. You perhaps do not know that in the last year not a single national bank has closed its doors and that the deposit insurance act has taken care of practically all of those smaller banks that have found themselves unable to make the grade.

I do not pretend that everything done by this Administration was destitute of errors, but I do insist that the mistakes were mere fly specks compared with the aggregate good that has been accomplished.

Million Homes Saved

There are one million persons in the United States who are tonight sitting under their own rooftree because of the aid furnished by this administration. If you are not one of those, you undoubtedly know someone whose home has been refinanced by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Was that worth while and what is the attitude of the challenging party toward such a program?

All of us lived through the banking crisis which marked the close of the Hoover Administration. All of you know what banks in your community were affected, how they weathered the storm and what their condition is today. Your faith in the soundness of those banks which are now doing business is so great that not even the inflammatory remarks of the Republican vice-presidential candidate and the chairman of the Republican committee have disturbed your confidence. The Roosevelt Administration recreated the nation's banking system and as a capstone provided deposit insurance. As far as I know, the Republican candidate is opposed to deposit insurance. What does the challenging party propose to substitute?

Cites Radical "Scare"

I recall that just four years ago Republican horsemen were galloping up and down the land warning of the approach of a wild radical with a lust for power who wanted to tear down the very pillars of the Government. Why, these G. O. P. orators and alarmists became so excited that after a while they actually believed the tale themselves, and if you recall, ladies and gentlemen, the wild-eyed radical happened to be my humble self.

And of all the people of the United States, perhaps there was no man less suited to play the role of radical than myself.

But the Republicans were so thrilled and filled four years ago with the zeal of stopping my alleged radicalism that they even boasted of their triumphs in the party platform. Yes sir, the 1932 Republican platform proudly boasted of the fact that the Hoover Administration had managed to defeat a move for the insurance of bank deposits and had defeated "pork-barrel legislation" which would have delayed business revival and retarded re-employment.

Food for Hungry

Now, the so-called pork-barrel bill happened to be a public works bill, introduced by myself, calling for a modest appropriation of less than $1,000,000,000, to provide food for hungry people and work for idle hands. And yet upon the basis of that bill, which Mr. Hoover opposed with all the strength and prestige of his high office, I was branded from the Atlantic to the Pacific as a radical.

On the contrary, had that bill been enacted when it was introduced, as it should have been, the downward spiral of the depression would have been halted two years earlier, we might never have had the great crisis, and the savings to Uncle Sam would have amounted to billions of dollars. But the Hoover administration confused helplessness with statesmanship, and the people of the United States paid the price!

And now let us follow this so-called "radical" measure a bit further. We come to the campaign of 1936 and we find the principle of public works and relief for depression years firmly established as a governmental principle and lo and behold! we find it in the Republican platform. We find there also the principle of social insurance and old age insurance, and we find there a farm program that would have horrified recent Republican Presidents.

Two Catastrophes

President Roosevelt's first administration is unique in the fact that he was confronted, not by one or by two catastrophes, but by three terrifying calamities as a result of which federal action was imperative and indispensable. He had the worst depression in history to contend with—he had two severe droughts in the agricultural regions—and he had the raging floods, which wrought such devastating havoc in the eastern areas last spring. Is there any individual in the United States who will question the use—and I mean the liberal use—of federal money in those emergencies? What would have happened in the drought regions if Mr. Roosevelt had taken the attitude taken by Mr. Hoover in 1930, when the latter said that federal money could be used to buy seed and cattle, but could not be expended for human food? What individual would have dared take the responsibility of enunciating that doctrine in the drought of 1934 or the drought of 1936?

The surest test of President Roosevelt's statesmanship is the fact that he met and conquered these three great emergencies, each one in turn, and he met them upon such a basis that no man can question the basic wisdom of his policies. What he did took courage, tenacity, wisdom, experience and the understanding qualities of a warm human heart.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 1, 8; Dec. 6, 13; Jan. 3, 10; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Nov. 1, Dec. 6, Jan. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6, Jan. 3.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 25; New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 15, Dec. 20, Jan. 17.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Oct. 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6, Jan. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Oct. 25; Nov. 8, 22; Dec. 13, 27.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 25. Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Oct. 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

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Professor Says Digest Poll Really Forecasts Landon Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Oct. 19—Only seven states can be expected to go to Gov. Alfred M. Landon on the basis of present Literary Digest poll figures, said Dr. Raymond H. Wallace, professor of botany at the Connecticut State College, after careful statistical research.

In Massachusetts, the Digest mispredicted the result in 1932. Dr. Wallace finds this year's sampling error to be the same as that of 1932. He gives incorrect sampling consistently weighted to the Landon side as the cause of the Digest's error. When suitable corrections are made for the sampling, he says, recent Digest figures which showed Landon 27 and Roosevelt 13, become Landon seven and Roosevelt 33.

Maryland Poll Cited

Maryland is the state with the closest sampling accuracy in the present poll, according to these calculations. In 1932, this state was among the five most inaccurately sampled. At present, the Literary Digest poll agrees with the Baltimore Sun poll in giving President Roosevelt the lead. In no near-by state is the sampling so accurate and in no near-by state does the Digest poll predict a Democratic victory, according to Professor Wallace.

The average error in sampling as indicated by the trend columns (how the votes were cast in 1928) of the 1932 Digest poll was 13 per cent, calculations show. The percentage of error in the present poll's result, calculated by the same method as the 1932 results, is 43 per cent, or an increase of 3⅓ timese. "If one assumes that errors add up numerically, this would indicate on the basis of the five states predicted wrongly in the 1932 election that there should now be 15 or 16 states missed in the present election. Since errors do not add up numerically, an even larger number of errors in predicting states may be expected," explained Dr. Wallace.

Analysis of States

When Dr. Wallace investigated the five states wrongly forecast in the 1932 poll, he found that Delaware was overeweighted to the Democratic side and that a Democratic majority was predicted erroneously. Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island were overweighted to the Republican party and were forecaset inaccurately as Republican. Pennsylvania was the only state of the five which did not come into line on this basis.

Two methods for evolving correction factors have been used in the calculations. The methods and results are given below in the table and in a statement by Professor Wallace outlining his methods.

Statisticians Tally Landon's Chances

(Continued from Page 1)

cluding Kansas and excluding Wisconsin.

Here are the totals:

State	Electoral Votes	State	Electoral Votes
Maine	5	Ohio	26
New Hampshire	4	Indiana	14
Vermont	3	Michigan	19
Massachusetts	17	Illinois	29
Rhode Island	4	Minnesota	11
Connecticut	8	Iowa	11
New York	47	Kansas	9
New Jersey	16	Nebraska	7
Delaware	3		
Pennsylvania	36	Total	269

To these states might be added the farther-western commonwealths of Wyoming 3, Colorado 6, and South Dakota 4, now likely for Governor Landon, to offset the possible loss of a state or two in the East, provided the eastern states were not too large.

Such statistics might be continued indefinitely. The general conclusion is that as of today President Roosevelt's states appear to be in good shape, and there is real doubt in no more than five of the list he needs to win. Of Governor Landon's list, between 10 and 12 are variously conceded to be doubtful by Republican commentators.

Farm Straw Vote Gives Landon 5 to 4 Lead on Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19—Results to date of a farm-to-farm canvass conducted by the Farm Journal give to Governor Alfred M. Landon 63,176 votes as against President Roosevelt's 48,693.

None of these votes were canvassed by mail, the magazine points out, but were registered personally with the farm-to-farm agents of the poll.

The tabulated results follow:

	Landon	Roosevelt	Thomas	Lemke	Elec. Votes
Ark.	512	576	40	54	9
Calif	908	1,773	28	68	22
Conn.	1,013	400	30	65	8
Del.	69	50	2	9	3
Idaho	793	767	14	22	4
Ill.	2,623	2,179	18	263	29
Ind.	4,798	3,575	51	241	14
Iowa	2,501	3,815	38	372	11
Kan.	2,078	1,684	28	131	9
Ky.	428	1,683	1	22	11
Maine	1,189	437	6	14	5
Md.	525	698	14	20	8
Mass.	455	213	25	27	17
Mich.	2,613	2,653	91	632	19
Minn.	778	1,065	12	37	11
Mo.	9,236	7,056	84	280	15
Neb.	2,486	1,373	18	176	7
N. J.	2,105	852	8	40	16
N. Y.	10,317	2,719	95	849	47
Ohio	3,123	2,666	28	836	26
Okla.	1,050	1,358	13	28	11
Ore.	428	490	4	71	5
Penna.	4,465	2,186	20	170	36
S. D.	570	378	4	75	4
Texas	362	1,473	12	12	23
Vt.	616	227	9	10	3
Va.	650	975	12	..	11
Wash.	1,361	2,091	32	74	8
W. Va.	653	428	62	1	8
Wis.	4,491	2,855	262	1,559	12
Total	63,176	48,693	1,061	6,158	

Dr. Law Named Head Of Library School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19 — Dr. Marie Hamilton Law has been chosen to head the School of Library Science of Drexel Institute of Technology, it is announced by Dr. Parke R. Kolbe, president of the Institute. She will succeed Mr. Anne Wallace Howland, whose retirement becomes effective on Jan. 1, 1937.

Dr. Law hold A. M. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and the B. S. in L. S. degree from Carnegie Institute of Technology. She has been vice-director of the Drexel School of Library Science since 1925.

Trained Citizen Held Prime Need Of Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—Just as citizens demand more efficient public employees, so progressive public officials have come to see the need for better-trained citizens—for men and women skilled in the art of self-government.

This was revealed here recently when officials from hundreds of cities in 35 states, represented here in the annual conference of the American Municipal Association, were urged by their president to make citizen education one of their jobs.

"The wise public administrator is not the one who merely governs the citizenry but who leads and directs it in its own self-government." This statement of fundamentals, given by John G. Stutz, sturdy Kansan who fathered the association and who is now its president, set the key of the 1936 convention. His appeal for greater citizen participation in government was no mere restatement of an old ideal.

He spoke out of years of practical experience as an officer of the League of Kansas Municipalities, out of intimate knowledge of the affairs of the national association since its founding 13 years ago.

Good government cannot be produced by skillful officials alone, he emphasized. It cannot be handed down to the people from a central department in Washington. It must be "home grown." Unless citizens do a good job in their smallest units of government, they cannot expect to get good federal administration, argued Mr. Stutz.

"It should be remembered," he said, "that local self-government, next to the family, is the basic structure of our state and national government. Therefore unless our citizenry continues to be proficient and to improve in its ability at local self-government, we may not hope for good, dependable, state and national government under our representative system. . . .

Not Only Government

It is my philosophy of public administration that the responsible administrator in any level of government has not performed his full duty when he has simply administered the affairs of his government in an effective manner, but he must also lead and direct the citizenry in the arts and sciences of self-government."

To show the importance of citizen participation in local government, Mr. Stutz used policing as a case in point. No city, he said, can hire enough policemen to keep order if the citizens do not do their part.

"The taboo of one's fellow citizen is quite the most effective restraint; therefore the example of law observance is most important in community service," said this municipal expert.

Too Much Responsibility

"The city police force that undertakes to assume the full responsibility for all the policing within the community commits an error. It is the duty of the police department to assume the directional leadership and take the responsibility only for aiding the citizenry in the community police service. The best policeman is the responsible citizen."

This fact, stressed by Mr. Stutz, is being emphasized in a school for traffic police officers being held concurrently at Northwestern University, where police are being taught how to carry on citizen education in the fundamentals of traffic safety as an indispensable part of their work.

A wide range of municipal problems are on the agenda for this meeting.

Clifford W. Ham, executive secretary of the association, pointed out as the most urgent ones of the present period the effects of tax limitations and exemptions upon local government revenues, and the need for general co-ordination of the tax structure of federal, state and local governments; the improvement of personnel standards and the establishment of career service for government employees; the training of municipal employees in service, and the contribution of co-operative efforts with other levels of government on matters of common concern.

This governmental association, like others with headquarters here, is endeavoring to supply machinery for co-ordination of separate units of government, in this case 6000 cities. Just as the Council of State Governments provides a clearing house for states which have common problems, but no constitutional provision for common attack upon them, so this American Municipal Association aims to give cities a framework through which they can work together.

It is a league of state organizations, its unit of membership being the state league of municipalities to which the cities belong directly. State leagues began to spring up before 1900, but the national association was not formed until 1924. It has increased greatly in importance during the difficult years since 1930.

Hutchins Denies Rumor Of Offer to Head Yale

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, returned to the campus from Washington today and reiterated his denial that he had been approached in connection with the presidency of Yale university.

The Daily Maroon, student publication of the U. of C., said recently that Dr. Hutchins, 37-year-old Yale alumnus, "may soon be asked" to assume the Yale presidency to succeed Dr. James R. Angell, who has reached the retirement age.

"I have heard nothing to such an intention by Yale and I can't get excited by a rumor carried by a student newspaper," Dr. Hutchins said.

Dr. Hutchins lectured before an educational group in Washington last week.

Compiled From 3007 Polls

A complete tabulation of the consensus poll of the Cleveland News, compiled from 3007 separate polls, giving Governor Landon 307 electoral votes to 220 for President Roosevelt, follows:

Popular Vote in Thousands

	Vote in 1932 Dem.	Rep.	1936 % drift Dem.	Rep.	1936 Indi. vote Dem.	Rep.	Majority in thousands D.	R.	Electoral votes D.	R.
New England										
Maine	128	167	30.0	6.0	106	123		68		5
New Hampshire	101	104	35.1	5.5	73	133		59		4
Vermont	56	79	33.4	8.5	44	91		47		3
Massachusetts	800	737	36.7	6.1	451	986		435		17
Rhode Island	146	115	38.1	6.2	102	150		87		4
Connecticut	282	288	43.5	7.5	182	368		366		8
Atlantic										
New York	2535	1938	30.1	18.9	1982	2489		507		47
Pennsylvania	1295	1454	32.7	14.3	1185	1555		380		28
New Jersey	807	778	31.6	20.3	636	947		314		16
Delaware	54	57	16.6	21.5	57	54	3		3	
Maryland	314	184	34.2	17.6	279	338	33		8	
Southern										
Virginia	204	90	17.6	16.1	182	112	70		11	
North Carolina	498	208	10.5	18.7	485	221	264		13	
South Carolina	102	2	9.6	34.2	93	11	82		8	
Georgia	234	19	14.6	23.5	204	49	155		13	
Florida	206	69	22.6	16.9	171	104	67		7	
Alabama	208	35	12.9	23.6	189	54	135		11	
Tennessee	360	127	13.4	18.6	249	138	111		11	
Kentucky	581	395	17.7	14.7	536	440	96		11	
Mississippi	140	5	6.6	24.4	132	13	119		9	
Louisiana	249	19	20.9	25.3	202	66	136		10	
Texas	760	98	17.7	22.8	647	211	436		23	
Arkansas	190	28	12.4	14.8	170	48	122		9	
Oklahoma	516	188	25.5	13.7	410	294	116		11	
North Central										
West Virginia	405	331	24.1	11.3	344	392		48		8
Ohio	1302	1228	29.1	12.6	1078	1452		374		26
Indiana	862	677	27.4	12.3	709	830		121		14
Illinois	1882	1433	38.5	9.8	1297	2018		721		29
Michigan	872	740	33.5	11.4	684	948		264		19
Farm										
Minnesota	601	364	28.4	14.1	480	485		5		11
North Dakota	178	72	29.7	19.5	139	111	28		4	
South Dakota	184	99	33.2	12.6	124	159		35		4
Wisconsin	707	348	35.7	11.8	496	559		63		12
Iowa	598	414	31.1	12.3	463	549		86		11
Kansas	424	349	31.6	14.0	339	434		95		9
Nebraska	359	201	32.0	11.8	268	292		24		7
Missouri	1025	564	27.3	11.3	809	780	29		15	
Mountain										
Montana	127	78	24.8	15.8	108	97	11		4	
Idaho	109	71	25.7	12.3	90	90				
Wyoming	54	39	30.8	11.6	42	51		9		3
Utah	117	85	17.4	24.1	117	85	32		4	
Nevada	29	13	27.5	19.6	24	18	6		3	
Colorado	251	190	27.2	12.6	207	234		27		6
New Mexico	95	54	25.5	17.2	80	69	11		3	
Arizona	79	36	28.8	14.1	61	54	7		3	
Pacific										
California	1324	847	23.1	18.6	1176	995	181		22	
Oregon	214	136	20.7	18.5	195	155	40		5	
Wasnington	353	353	29.8	13.2	276	286		10		8
									220	307

New Deal Tariff Results Praised by Research Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The Foreign Policy Association, which is an independent research organization, today presented the American public with the following observations on the tariff issue, which has within recent weeks become increasingly important in the presidential election campaign:

1. The effect on consumers and efficient producers of the Administration's reciprocal trade agreement program is "salutary."

2. Farmers cannot honestly be said to have suffered from agricultural tariff reductions. On the contrary, agriculture's vested interest in tariff protection has "received especially careful treatment." Only a negligible proportion of the increase in agricultural imports is due to tariff cuts. The bulk of the increased imports "hurdled the Hawley-Smoot tariff wall" due to "the 1934 drought and the recovery in consumption and prices accompanying the industrial revival of the following year."

Exports Advance

3. For the first six months of 1936, United States exports have advanced 12.7 per cent. United States imports for the same period are up 17 per cent. This represents a narrowing of the country's favorable trade balance margin. This narrowing is, however, desirable, since "only by increasing imports to a greater extent than shipments abroad can the United States maintain a reasonably stable international economic position and avoid default on foreigners' obligations to thos country."

4. Since the United States sells more than it buys, it holds a relatively weak bargaining position for pressing its demands on other nations in trade pacts. In other words, the United States would be better off under conditions of free trade than it would under the barter system of trade advocated by some critics of Mr. Hull.

Better by Experts

5. "Executive tariff bargaining is to a far greater extent a matter of intelligent, detailed study by expert officials than can ever be the case with overburdened members of Congress harried by lobbyist activities."

6. Under the much criticized trade pact with Canada, "more American farm exports than imports have benefited from reduced duties, despite a larger increase in the latter than in the former."

7. "The gradual removal of tariff barriers, often a cloak for monopoly, cannot logically be resisted by those who decry Government intervention in business."

More Pacts Planned

The above conclusions were contained in a semi-monthly report of the Foreign Policy Association made public here today. It was prepared by David Popper, assisted by the research staff of the organization, and it is published with the full endorsement of the association.

While Secretary of State Hull was being defended from this outside quarter, reports were current in the State Department that he expects to take advantage of his personal presence at the forthcoming Pan American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires to press for early completion of more pacts of the type already concluded with 15 nations.

Waiting for Public Response

There has been an apparent disposition of late to hold back on further trade pact negotiations, presumably to find out more definitely what the effect of those already concluded has been on trade, and perhaps also to test the public response to the vigorous attack which Republicans have directed at the Hull policies.

Mr. Hull is known to have been much encouraged by the response in authoritative circles. While George Peek, former chief of the AAA, was going over to the Landon cause because of the tariff issue, Mr. Hull was being praised in international circles for turning the tide of world trade relations back from stagnation. Over the past week end James P. Warburg, who deserted the Roosevelt New Deal because of its financial policies, returned to the fold because of the Hull tariff program. Now comes the unqualified indorsement of the Foreign Policy Association.

This general trend of approval from sources which have studied the trade question carefully is understood to have encouraged Mr. Hull to push ahead with his program as rapidly as possible, regardless of the political attack.

Court Supports 'Truth In Securities' Act

(Continued from Page 1)

plants were assailed by the Texas Utilities Company and the Alabama Power Company in an effort to stop construction of plants in eight Texas and Alabama cities.

A review of a similar controversy, appealed by the Duke Power Company, already had been promised by the court and arguments are to be heard the week of Nov. 9.

The Texas and Alabama companies lost in the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia, and asked the Supreme Court to review the case, without awaiting a ruling by the Circuit Court, so it could be argued along with the Duke appeal. Such procedure is permitted occasionally.

To Pass on Sales Tax Case

In the Jones case, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals at New York upheld a temporary injunction to restrain him from violating the act.

Before starting another week of arguments, the justices also agreed to pass on disputes involving a Washington state sales tax imposed on articles imported for use in building Grand Coulee dam; a seven-year prison term imposed on Dirk de Jonge, a Communist, by Oregon courts for violation of the State's criminal syndicalism law, and the New York Mortgage Commission Act.

It refused to review an appeal by John Jacob Astor and Waldorf Astor in their effort to recover $10,810,856 of federal estate taxes paid on $46,421,545 of property left them by their father, the late William Waldorf Astor of Great Britain, who passed on in 1919.

The court allowed to stand without review a ruling by a three-jury federal court in Colorado dismissing an attack by S. H. Kress & Co. and others on the constitutionality of Colorado's 1935 law regulating the operation of restaurants. Drug store and similar lunch counters were involved.

Convention Totals Figured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19—To 147 conventions held in Philadelphia during the first nine months of 1936 a total of 133,831 out-of-town delegates have come, according to Frank L. Devine, director of the convention and tourist bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. There are 45 more conventions scheduled for the remainder of the year, he added. Already 104 more have been booked for 1937, and nine for the following year.

Nation's Chief Ballot Booster Has Hopes of 'the Perfect Vote'

WASHINGON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Despite an expected all time peak in the popular vote for President this fall, Simon Michelet is convinced this country has "the silliest election machinery you could think of."

Mr. Michelet is president of the National Get-Out-the-Vote Club. Ever since 1924 this lawyer has made a hobby of trying to get all eligible voters to visit the polls.

He estimated that between 41,000,000 and 42,000,000 voters would play a part in picking the next President this fall, as compared to 39,816,522 ballots that were counted four years ago.

Another Washingtontonian who makes a hobby of tabulating votes, William Tyler Page, minority clerk of the House, said the total vote this year might reach 43,000,000 or more.

But Mr. Page and Mr. Michelet agreed that even 43,000,000 would be a poor showing for the more than 70,000,000 persons listed by the census bureau as of voting age.

Mr. Page pointed to Germany's voting record where he said half of the 60,000,000 population voted.

"They hold elections on a Sunday and everyone 20 years or older votes," he said. "Maybe we ought to try that here."

Mr. Michelet said ballots must be made short and snappy.

"There is no reason for New York state, as an example, to have a raft of names on the ballot," he said. "Why lots of people get confused and fail to even vote for president, because too many presidential electors are listed.

"The average voter wants to know what he is doing and to be sure that he is counted. That's one reason that keeps millions away from the polls."

The get-out-the-vote enthusiast said with a chuckle that his first move back in 1924 met some sales resistance.

"I had lots of data collected and I knew it would take quite a little money to really get this before the voters," he recalled. "Well, I soon found that the Democrats and the Republicans were not interested in getting out all the vote.

"What they wanted was to get out the Democrats and the Republicans."

But Mr. Michelet financed the printing of data showing that for every 100 persons who voted for President in 1920 there were 96 stay-at-home or absentee voters. Kentucky voted strongest that year, he said, with only 24 inactive voters for every hundred, while Pennsylvania had 133 non-voters for every 100 ballots.

Mr. Michelet has continued his campaign by sending out detailed data ever since.

"I'm not disheartened," the ballot booster said. "The snowball is rolling. The American people are getting voting minded. Election laws are more uniform and simple."

Indian Is Neglected, U. S. 'Forgotten Man,' Survey Discloses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—The American Indian is the true "forgotten man" in the United States, according to a nation-wide survey published by Teachers College, Columbia University, today. Revealing that 100,000 Indians are without land and that 50,000 are living in hovels, the survey declares the Indian is the victim of the poorest housing conditions in this country.

Holding that this condition must be ameliorated, the report, the purpose of which is "to contribute one part to the process of re-evaluation of the entire Indian program," declares that any plan that stops with immediate amelioration only perpetuates the condition it seeks to remedy.

Survey statistics presented purport to show that 328,000 Indians live on 221 reservations in 26 states, chiefly west of the Mississippi. About 33 per cent of their abodes have only one room, and the average size of the family varies from 3.5 to 4.5.

Food is inadequate and many relief rations are required," the report continues. "This dependence robs the Indians of the financial, social and psychological advantages of being self-sustaining citizens."

During the last half-century, Indian lands have been reduced by about 70 per cent, or almost 100,000,000 acres. At present Indian holdings contain "some good land, but approximately one-half are desert or semidesert, located in areas where no water for irrigation is available."

Less Martial Music Urged as Peace Step

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—As a step toward world peace, orchestra leaders throughout the country were urged today by Richard Himber, noted New York director, to discontinue the playing of martial airs.

In a statement issued through the National Council for Prevention of War here, the orchestra leader attributed to music a power to arouse war-like emotions. He cited the customs of jungle chieftains who call their tribesmen to war by the beat of tom-toms.

"Man," he said, "is still stimulated by music precisely as his ancestors. Music can inspire noble sentiments in man. Similarly, music can aroust the worst instincts of which civilized man is capable.

Tacoma Has Rush Toward Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA—The largest class of applicants for United States citizenship to register here in ten years, according to authorities, has been thronging the local district court. One solid day was required to start the 112 applicants on their way toward citizenship.

Federal court officials explain this movement toward tying permanently with the United States has its inception in the new social security laws, the advantages of which, in the way of old age pensions and other forms of security, are made dependent upon the possession of citizenship.

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Quebec Starts a New Trail; Long Liberal Rule Yields To Fresh and Untried Plans

Canadian Conversations
II

By Henry Edison Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Can.—Canada's demand for a "clear track ahead" toward speedy development of her potentialities, which was largely responsible for derailing the 39-year-long Taschereau regime and bringing into the parliamentary terminal the Union Nationale Government at Quebec, is now resulting in a new set of political semaphores pointing toward progress and economy in legislation for this province.

Marking the switches—which were turned against Liberal Party control in Quebec and thus facilitated a coalition of Conservatives, disgruntled Liberals and young Nationalists under the banner of l'Union Nationale—is a lubricant one finds growing in popularity throughout the Dominion. Its label bears the hall-mark: "Canada for the Canadians."

This, however, is not said in a sense of economic nationalism but in a democratic sense of "all for one and one for all."

A Localized Form

In the Quebec election of Aug. 17, which resulted in presenting 76 seats to Union Nationale candidates, as against only 14 for the Opposition, this slogan may have been localized to sound like: "Quebec for the Quebeçois; tout ,fini for the Taschereaus"—but it meant the same thing. A share-the-wealth appeal on the one hand, a revolt against government extravagances on the other, resulted in placing Maurice Duplessis in the premier's chair in Quebec. There is general agreement on this.

Ask almost any Jean Baptiste in this province what he thinks of the change, and voluble replies are forthcoming. It is a subject on which they all dwell with much pleasure

They are a thrifty people, they will tell you. For almost 40 years they had patiently watched the mounting expenditures under the regime of the aristocratic L. A. Taschereau, Liberal leader. Obediently they had flocked to the polls. Resignedly they had paid their taxes.

Conservatives

Fundamentally, too, they are a settled folk—conservative, industrious, even a bit reactionary. Louis Alexandre Taschereau was, in their eyes, something of the Grand Seigneur. Uncomplainingly they gave him the majority of their votes, very much as their forefathers had supported the old French aristocracy: with a sort of painful pride.

But revolt was simmering. Groups of young insurgents began to organize to combat "entrenched wealth" and "special privilege" as represented by the Taschereau machine. A spirit of progressivism, fostered mainly by the young French-Canadian voters, gave vitality to the opposition. A man was needed who could satisfy the voters of the old regime as to family prestige, satisfy the young progressives as to fighting ability, and convince the old line Conservatives as to regularity.

Maurice Duplessis

So they began to talk about this young lawyer from Three Rivers—this Maurice Duplessis.

A lot of people began to wonder whether he had the crowbar which would pry Mr. Taschereau loose from his clutch on the province.

Like the old seigneur he was a gentleman, the son of a distinguished father who had served in the Quebec legislature for several terms. He was a graduate of Laval University, Quebec; had been a member of the bar since 1913. When he made his first appearance in politics in 1923 he was defeated for office, but by 1935 he had become leader of the Opposition in the legislature—the legislature which terminated last June after Premier Taschereau and his government resigned.

They seated Duplessis with a landslide which called out the greatest number of votes ever recorded in Quebec—the total was 565,528. They will tell you that they seated him because Quebec wanted a reshuffle and Mr. Duplessis had promised to continue the investigations into alleged departmental irregularities, to purge the province of political parasites, to re-establish agricultural credit and old-age pensions, to obtain better working conditions for labor, to provide facilities for rehabilitation of youth, and to conduct an economical government.

The Secessionists

There is at the same time a group of young malcontents who might be described as secessionists and who succeeded in somehow associating the Duplessis victory with a noisy demand for a "French fascist nation on the St. Lawrence."

But Mr. Duplessis himself has rebuked their pretentions, and reputable French citizens in the province declare that this movement is the intemperate and ill-considered effervescence of an adolescent and numerically unimportant minority.

Hence the victory of the Union Nationale, rather than marking a radical trend, is actually a victory of progressives who, whatever they call themselves, comprise a Conservative mandate. And this mandate demands a pretty thorough housecleaning.

Thus far Premier Duplessis has raised enough dust to satisfy his most exacting constituents. The only doubt of his intentions voiced to date is contained in the hidden specticism implied by the oft-repeated formula one hears here that: "A new broom sweeps clean."

Something Stirring

But this thing is certain! Whoever visits this province today quickly becomes conscious of something going on and of something expected. Likewise, it is necessary to utilize but one word to start the conversational flow. And this word is: Duplessis.

"Duplessis? Ah, M'sieu, there is a man. You see what he do so soon? Ten per cent he cut from salary of members of the Legislative Assembly; $2000 a year he take from his own salary; $1000 from the Members of the Cabinet. He promise to dismiss the High Commissioner and his staff from the Quebec Agency in London and save us $20,000 a year. He get rid of a lot of salaried people at the Government sanitarium and save another $10,000 maybe. He stop putting calcium on our highways that cost us $350,000 a year. He promise to save maybe $40,000 on Roads Department automobiles. He stop printing the Journal of Agriculture and that means another $100,000 a year. He cut the salaries of the Quebec Liquor Commission $47,000 a year—ah, pardon, m'sieu, the figure is $46,995, because the Order-in-Council say these five commissioners now get $1 a year each—eh bien? He save $150,000 a year on stationery. Lots of other savings he make—but I forget him all."

He Got Busy Quick

"Duplessis?" you repeat to the next man you meet.

"Très bien, M'sieu! That Duplessis fast worker. You see how he go right away about opening up Quebec's mineral and colonization region in the northwest with a road planned from Mont Laurier to Senneterre on the Transcontinental railway line to be built with relief labor? You see how he bring about revision of timber-cutting rights which make higher wages for lumber-jacks and stop exploitation of labor by big companies? You see how he go after the Quebec Liquor Law? You see how he divide up that five-and-a-quarter-million relief fund, so that Montreal gets three million, Quebec half a million and places that need it most receive in proportion, and the unemployed, not the contractors, to receive the benefit? You watch that Duplessis, you see plenty action."

"Duplessis?" responds the English man-about-town in Montreal. "Fancy he'll do a good job. Forty years is too long for any party to be in power. We needed a change. There has been an element of class antagonism in the election which the new Premier may alleviate. His selection of three English-speaking ministers shows an intention to favor just representation."

Cordial With Ottawa

"Duplessis?" repeats the political observer in Ottawa. "His election will have little bearing on Dominion politics, for the present, at least. Of course, the predominantly French population of Quebec would like more representation in Ottawa and that may come about. But just now about the only essential relation between the Duplessis Government and the Federal Government is in regard to relief, the Federal Government having agreed to supply half of Quebec's $5,241,744 relief budget. As far as Mr. Duplessis' individual relations with the King Government are concerned, they are said to be most cordial."

These are some sample observations one hears in Canada regarding the Quebec political turnover. Few people see in the change anything further than a revolt against a combination too long in power. But here and there one comes upon a studious thinker whose gaze reaches beyond the province and includes some modern Canadian trends. Such students present a rather stimulating view: Canada, they say, is awakening to a new day. It has observed the mistakes of both the Old World and the New before it became too solidly cast in a nationalistic mold itself. Now it is about to take stronger hold on its own destiny.

This psychology of self-determination produces some interesting phenomena. Not only in Quebec but in other provinces a new hand is writing on the wall. Canada, they say, is becoming Canadianized, and the ascendancy of Duplessis' star is but one manifestation of the trend.

The first of Mr. Williams' "Canadian Conversations" appeared October 12.

British Employees Get Profit Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

THE Triplex Safety Glass Company here, which has a profit-sharing scheme for its employees, has just distributed the annual bonus on wages.

It amounted to about £8000, representing about 11 per cent on the employees' wages for the year.

Text of Vandenberg Speech Cut Off the Air by Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—The text of the prepared radiocast Oct. 17 in which Benson K. Pratt introduced Senator Vandenberg, follows:

Mr. Pratt

Tonight, ladies and gentlemen, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, an outstanding Republican leader and member of the United States Senate, is here to conduct a "fireside chat." It is agreed by all that when a man seeks public office and makes public statements to influence public opinion his words become public property. Newspapers, magazines, authors and public speakers have the unquestioned right to quote such statements without limit. It is only thus that we are able most faithfully to compare the words of a man with his deeds. Without further delay, therefore, I shall turn the microphone over to Senator Vandenberg to open this new kind of fireside chat.

Senator Vandenberg

I respectfully address myself to Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt in his personal capacity in this campaign as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency of the United States. May I ask you, Mr. Roosevelt, to refresh my recollection as to precisely what you said regarding the Constitution of the United States when you were inaugurated as President?

Voice

I, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office as President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help me God.

Senator Vandenberg

That was a supremely solemn obligation, Mr. Roosevelt. Within it is contained our basic warrant for the faithful maintenance of the American form of government. The Supreme Court warned, in its rejection of one of your unconstitutional acts, that—I quote—"every journey to a forbidden land begins with the first step."

It is significant that your Administration has oftener collided with the Constitution and the courts than any other administration in history. But is it not a climax in jeopardy when we read your shocking advice to the Congress to pass the Guffey coal bill regardless of "doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable"?

With deepest earnestness I ask you, Mr. Roosevelt, whether this was not a long step toward a forbidden land; and I ask you how one can ignore constitutional doubts, however reasonable, and yet preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. Pratt

Ladies and gentlemen, this is Mr. Pratt speaking again. Mr. Roosevelt, the candidate, is here in voice but not in person. Through the miracle of science his voice has been preserved. Therefore, whenever you hear him talk again during this broadcast it will be his own actual voice, taken from the air in 1932 and 1933 at the time his statements were made and brought to you tonight in this most unusual radio program. I now turn the microphone back to you, Senator Vandenberg.

Senator Vandenberg

In reviewing your acceptance speech of four long years ago, Mr. Roosevelt, I am struck by your expressed devotion to the late President Wilson. This is what you said:

Voice

Many of his captains, thank God, are still with us, to give us wise counsel. Let us feel that great indomitable, unquenchable, progressive soul of our commander-in-chief, Woodrow Wilson.

Senator Vandenberg

With deep veneration for the great Wilson memory, Mr. Roosevelt, I respectfully beg to ask you to call the roll of his "captains," and to tell the country from which of them you have taken counsel. And why do so many of them courageously speak out today in a demand for your defeat?

The Jeffersonian Democrats, speaking for themselves in Detroit convention, said your Administration represents "a perversity of heart and spirit which can neither be remedied nor condoned." Can Wilsonian Democrats say less than comparing the record of the last three revolutionary years with the following immortal Wilson words? I quote:

"I do not want to live under a philanthropy. I do not want to be taken care of by the Government either directly or by instruments through which the Government is acting. I want only to have right and justice to prevail. Give me right and justice and I will undertake to take care of myself. I will not live under trustees if I can help it. I do not care how wise, how patriotic the trustees may be. I have never heard of any group of men in whose hands I am willing to lodge the liberties of America in trust."

Is it not a far cry, Mr. Roosevelt, from this Wilson ideal to your bureaucratic regimentation of American life and livelihood, which you yourself confess creates instrumentalities of public power which, in the wrong hands would "shackle the liberties of the American people?"

Was not Mr. Wilson right? Are any hands worthy to be trusted with shackles for American liberty? And this reminds me of something else you said in this connection:

Voice

Note well that in this campaign I shall not use the words "Republican party," but I shall use, day in and day out, the words "Republican leadership."

Senator Vandenberg

Yes; and isn't it equally true that you rarely, if ever, use the words "Democratic party"? As a matter of reality, have you not formed your own—the Roosevelt party which ignores the Democratic Party in principles and traditions; which emasculates the basic states' rights and home rule upon which democracy was founded; which often flirts openly with socialism; which joins itself with radicalism wherever the partnership promises support and votes; and which inevitably trends toward what your Dr. Tugwell calls "a calculated change of institutions"? Why do you stand deserted in this campaign by so many of the big men and journals which still call themselves truly Democratic and which supported you four years ago? Did you plan it this way—to borrow another of your favorite phrases—when you said:

Voice

Let it be from now on the task of our party to break foolish traditions. We will break foolish traditions, and leave it to the Republican leadership, far more skilled in that art, to break promises.

Senator Vandenberg

We'll discuss the "art" of "broken promises" a little later, Mr. Roosevelt. At the moment, I am interested in your contempt for our traditions. Which of our "traditions" do you consider "foolish"? How about the "traditions" of free enterprise and free men? How about the "traditions" of maximum local self-government and minimum Federal interference with it? How about the "traditions" of checks and balances in government, set up to save us from the tyrannical dictations of "government by executive decree"?

It is admitted that many of our "traditions" have been scuttled during the last three years. But will you not tell our people what particular American "traditions" you still consider "foolish" and which may yet be marked for further slaughter? Another thing in this connection. When you were inaugurated, you anticipated the possible need for extraordinary emergency and frankly said:

Voice

It is to be hoped that the normal balance of executive and legislative authority may be wholly equal, wholly adequate to meet the unprecedented task before us. But it may be that an unprecedented demand and need for undelayed action may call for temporary departure from that normal balance of public procedure.

Senator Vandenberg

Well, of course, we were not long in departing from "normal balance." Almost immediately after your inauguration the Congress speedily abandoned its independent character and became mere ditto marks for whatever mandate might reach it from all-powerful executive headquarters. We have been out of "normal balance" ever since. Meanwhile, you have ceased speaking gingerly to us about "temporary departures." Now you say: "We have undertaken a new order of things—a permanent readjustment of our social and economic arrangements."

No longer is there softly spoken approach to temporary innovation. The "new order" now is permanent. That puts the country upon fair notice. Decision Day is Nov. 3. But let's remember on Nov. 3—Decision Day—the words of Senator Carter Glass, Democrat from Virginia. I quote:

"The New Deal, taken all in all, is not only a mistake, it is a disgrace to the nation, and the time is not far distant when we shall be ashamed of having wandered so far from the dictates of common sense and common honesty."

Then, coming intimately to the realities, Mr. Roosevelt, may I respectfully ask what you said about taxes when accepting your nomination in 1932?

Voice

Just one word or two on taxes, the taxes that all of us pay toward the cost of government of all kinds. Well, I know something of taxes. For three long years I have been going up and down this country preaching that government—federal and state and local—costs too much. I shall not stop that preaching. As an immediate program of action we must abolish useless offices. We must eliminate actual present functions of government—functions, in fact, that are not definitely essential to the continuance of government. We must merge, we must consolidate subdivisions of government, and, like the private citizen, give up luxuries which we no longer can afford. By our example at Washington itself, we shall have the opportunity of pointing the way of economy to local government. . . . I propose to you, my friends, and through you to the nation, that government of all kinds, big and little, be made solvent and that the example be set by the President of the United States and his Cabinet.

Senator Vandenberg

Instead of pursuing these promised economies and this vital solvency, Mr. Roosevelt, is it not a fact, I respectfully inquire, that in three years your Administration has spent as much as all of your predecessors from Washington to Wilson in 124 years?

Instead of eliminating functions and consolidating departments, is it not a fact that you have exhausted the alphabet in finding designations for new ones?

Instead of setting an example in retrenchment, is it not a fact that you have added 400,000 job holders to the federal pay rolls? Instead of conserving taxes, is it not a fact that 14 new tax bills have been passed in your Administration; that each annual promise of "no more taxes" has been followed within six months by new and added taxes; that next year's budget is a billion dollars bigger than the last, and that, despite an estimated increase of 193 per cent in tax revenues in 1937 over 1933, you have accumulated an actual deficit of $1,300,000,000 in three years? You said you proposed to set a wise and prudent example in Washington. Could any citizen who followed that example have escaped total bankruptcy? Four long years ago, you said:

Voice

Through this program of action we address ourselves to putting our own national house in order and making income balance outgo.

Senator Vandenberg

But, Mr. Roosevelt, this is 1936 and we are still spending two dollars for every dollar the Treasury takes in. We have had plenty of programs for more income, but none for less outgo. Where is the promised "balance"? Even our relief costs go up as our relief necessities go down. Former Comptroller General McCarl bluntly condemns many of your "programs of action," as I quote:

"Loosely and extravagantly set up and tax-consuming in the extreme."

Red ink flows across your ledgers in a sinister stream. It is indeed past time "to put our national house in order"—and we cannot wait much beyond next Nov. 3. Don't mistake me. Rational relief expenditures were necessary. Indeed, you said something on this subject. Some of your words were these:

Voice

I have favored the use of certain types of public works as a further emergency means of stimulating employment and the issuance of bonds to pay for such public works; but I have pointed out that no economic end is served if we merely build without building for a necessary purpose.

Senator Vandenberg

A necessary purpose! That's the point! But did you not condemn your own CWA by describing it as the futile process of raking leaves from one side of the street to the other? Is there a "necessary purpose" in such phantom undertakings as the $200,000,000 Florida Canal, which no responsible ocean navigator would approve and few, if any, would use if ever built?

Is there a "necessary purpose" in using relief funds to study such things as "movement of peoples in the second millennium" and "the geographical distribution of ancient fibulae"? Is there a "necessary purpose" in fabulous dog pounds and isolated golf courses and—this particularly—in maintaining a vast and needless wasteful political supervision of relief administration which too frequently plays politics with human misery and causes even Mr. Hopkins to wash his hands of what he calls the "dumb politicians"? Just what is the measure of a "necessary purpose," Mr. Roosevelt?

Radio Announcer

It was at this point that the radio announcer interrupted to terminate the broadcast with the following announcement:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we regret that due to the Columbia network's policy of allowing at no time any transcribed programs or portions of transcribed programs on the air, we shall be forced to terminate the present broadcast of Senator Vandenberg's address from Chicago.

The remainder of the prepared broadcast was as follows:

Senator Vandenberg

I confess that I should call it a "necessary purpose" to quit most of this portion of the spending spree, and to substitute what I should call "Landon common sense."

Incidentally, I wonder if you think Dr. Tugwell serves a "necessary purpose"? I am not referring now to his anxiety to make us over into a planned society to fit his startling blueprints. I am referring to some of his resettlement schemes. I know you are partial to his ideas because you said:

Voice

Hand in hand with this we must frankly recognize the overbalance of population in our industrial centers and, by engaging on a national scale in a redistribution, endeavor to provide a better use of the land for those best fitted for the land.

Senator Vandenberg

A very pretty theory. But it has cost as much as $20,500 a homestead to settle some of your re-distributed families, Mr. Roosevelt, and it has cost as much as $12,000 a 40-acre farm to re-distribute some of your farmers. Some of your ready-made communities already are just broken dreams. But the bills remain to be paid. Are such things "necessary purposes" when you are entirely surrounded by deficits and debt?

But let's get along—speaking of agriculture, our important interest in the philosophy of artificial scarcity. You said this very interesting thing:

Voice

We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty, and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply.

Senator Vandenberg

Indeed, yes. Our "scarcity" does not come from "locusts." It comes partially from drought—and more generally from your Mr. Secretary Henry Wallace. I may add that no one seems to mistake the drought for a blessing.

Anyway, we are now importing foreign corn and wheat! Which reminds me that Thomas Jefferson (a once highly respected authority) said:

"Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread."

And here we are! Nature still offers her bounty. Yes. But, under the New Deal, human efforts do not "multiply it." They divide and destroy it. They substitute the swivel-chair infatuations of overlords at Washington for the infinite wisdom of reliable providence. Plenty at our doorstep? Yes. And how prophetic you were when you said (Repeating):

Voice

But a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply.

Senator Vandenberg

A perfect definition of what happened, by purpose and design, when your Administration deliberately destroyed food in the presence of hunger. Or, you say: "We planned it this way"? Is this philosophy of scarcity to continue? Are there to be more gargantuan pig obituaries? Are we wrong in insisting that America's problem is under-consumption rather than over-production? Why are we wrong in asserting that when all Americans are properly fed and clothed and housed, there will be busy work for all? And why doesn't this apply to industry as well? You said in 1933:

Voice

More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment.

Senator Vandenberg

"Despite a welcome upturn in our economic life, which, however, lags unfortunately behind recovery in 14 other important countries of the world—would it not be a "foolish optimist." Mr. Roosevelt, who would deny that we still have almost as many unemployed citizens as when you assessed the "dark realities" of 1933? Is it not true that hosts of unemployed citizens still face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return—particularly in WPA?

Are not the most foolish of all optimists those who close their eyes to the record—a record that proves we went down and ever down under the regimentations and restrictions of your theories of scarcity and limitation as applied to industry through your NRA—a record that proves the upsurge began from that good hour when a unanimous Supreme Court killed NRA as violative of the American system? Are other limitation schemes like NRA to be resumed? That question yearns for answer.

We take the position that there are more jobs in free American enterprise than in all the applied socialism that can seek to control industry and ration work from a central industrial despotism in Washington, operated by bureaucrats who never met a pay roll in their lives. We take the position that only "foolish optimists" deny today's crying need to give legitimate American business a fair chance.

It and it alone can re-employ those millions who deserve work instead of doles. What holds it back? In my humble judgment, you partially said it in a pregnant sentence:

Voice

So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.

Senator Vandenberg

But, unfortunately this "fear" is not nameless and it is not unjustified. It is fear that needlessly punitive, harassing, meddling, regimenting policies again will, at any moment, end our "breathing spell" and toss us once more to devastating experiments. It is "fear" that more competitive "government in business" will make private business activity and private investment impossible. It is "fear" that multiplied extravagance and pyramided taxation will consume the substance needed in trade and employment; or that multiplied inflation—whether it be more bond-backed debt money or whether it be straight printing-press money—will make profitable progress impossible. Even though this fear be unreasoning, and you may think unjustified, it is too often fear of what Washing will do. It's too often fear of you!

Just one thing more I must refer to. You were talking a little while ago, Mr. Roosevelt, about "broken promises." How stands the record of your administration upon this score? The platform upon which you were elected said, I quote:

"We advocate an immediate drastic reduction of governmental expenditures . . . to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of federal government."

And what did you say?

Voice

That admirable document, the platfor mwhich you have adopted, is clear. I accept it 100 per cent.

Senator Vandenberg

But! Instead of reducing federal expenditures 25 per cent, you have increased them 72 per cent. Then, your platform said, I quote:

"We favor maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate executive estimates within revenue."

And what did you say?

Voice

The admirable document, the platform which you have adopted, is clear. I accept it 100 per cent.

Senator Vandenberg

Instead, we have an uncertain currency which is at the mercy of presidential whim. We have repudiated our gold promises for the first time any government promise was ever repudiated. We play with gold; we toy with silver; we revel in green-backs based on debt; and we have even created executive authority to start the naked printing presses. We have devalued our money and may do so again. We have put $2,000,000,000 in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury to peg the price of money—and we have said by law that no person shall ever be allowed to ask him and the President what he has done with the money. Our money is good because the country is good. But how much longer can even husky Uncle Sam maintain his balance on a flying trapeze? Time forbids an extension of the inventory. I simply listen, once more and finally, to your sturdy words:

Voice

That admirable document, the platform which you have adopted, is clear. I accept it 100 per cent.

Senator Vandenberg

Then I give you the verdict of Prof. James Truslow Adams, internationally noted historian, in his latest work, which is significantly titled "The Living Jefferson." Says Professor Adams:

"I cannot recall any other President and party which has gone so far in the solemnity of their pledges; nor do I recall any other such repudiation of them."

Yesterday's utterly shattered promises emphasize and prove the absolute impossibility of relying upon any of today's assurances for tomorrow.

And this concludes our fireside chat. It has been dissective of the record. The record is part of every earnest citizen's consideration as he contemplates his November responsibility.

The question is—shall we vote for more of the same, or shall we support the cause of faithful constitutionalism, solvent government, humane and rational liberalism, free enterprise, free men and Landon common sense?

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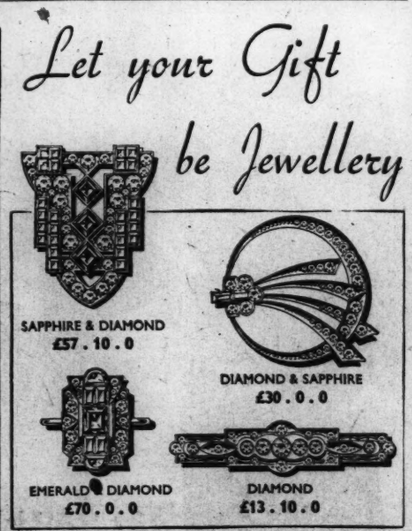

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Little Cat's Moonlight Stroll

By **Ralph Bergengren**

IT WAS almost midnight in the house where Little Cat lived, and in his cozy basket behind the kitchen stove Little Cat was sound asleep. He had had rather a crowded day.

That afternoon the children had entertained company and it had been part of the entertainment to play with Little Cat. First, they had dragged a string for Little Cat to chase, and although he hadn't really cared much about chasing a string that afternoon, he had been unwilling to disappoint the children. So he had chased string until he was pretty well tired out and glad enough when the children got tired of that entertainment themselves.

Then they had played Little Cat was a tiger, and the way they played that was to put the upper part of an old canary bird cage over him so that he was safely imprisoned like a real tiger in a circus menagerie. That was pretty good, for it gave Little Cat a chance to rest after chasing string. But there was nothing for the children to do but look at him through the bars of his cage, and they soon got tired of that.

So they took the tiger out of his cage, and undressed the largest doll they had, and put the doll's clothes and hat on Little Cat and played that he was a child.

Grandfather Clock

Little Cat didn't like that very much. For one thing, the big doll was a girl, and Little Cat would have liked it much better, if he had to be dressed up, to be dressed up like a boy. The doll's clothes were not very comfortable for a cat, and there was one child in the company, hardly more than a baby, who seemed to think it didn't make any difference to Little Cat whether he was held upside down or right side up. So it had been a rather difficult afternoon, and when Little Cat had had his supper, and got into his basket behind the kitchen stove, he had been quite ready for a good, sound sleep.

Grandfather Clock, in the front hall, woke him up. Grandfather Clock never cared whether the people in the house were asleep or not. He had a gong, and every hour he struck his gong, once when it was one o'clock, twice when it was two o'clock, and so on up to twelve times when it was twelve o'clock, and he struck his gong just as loud at night when people are in bed and asleep as he did in the daytime when people are up and awake.

"Well! Well!" said Little Cat to himself, sitting up in his basket. "That was a good sleep! I feel as fresh as a daisy." He jumped out of his basket, did his getting-up exercises, washed his face with his paws, combed his whiskers with his claws, and jumped up on the table to look at himself in the kitchen mirror. Then he got his little cane out of his basket and let himself out of the house.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat, standing on his hind legs and leaning on his cane like a little gentleman, as he looked up at a sickle moon. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out, and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!" And with that he stepped briskly off on his hind legs, tapping the gravel walk with his cane, and so to the next house where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own in the back yard.

Dog Wow sat in the doorway of his house, and if people who knew him in the daytime had seen him they would have been surprised to see that he was wearing a straw hat. Dog Wow liked to wear a hat, and always wore one when he went out at night.

A Midnight Stroll

"Hello, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Aren't you a bit late getting up this lovely night?"

"Maybe a minute or so, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "The children had company and I was pretty tired when I went to bed. They dressed me up in a doll's clothes and one of them carried me around upside down."

"I'd like to see any child dress me up in doll's clothes, Little Cat!" said Dog Wow.

"So would I, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Where shall we go to walk and enjoy this beautiful night and that dear little moon?"

"To the brook, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Then we can see the moon twice. Once in the sky and once in the brook. On the way we can stop and look over the dump. Perhaps I can find me a new old straw hat for this summer."

So they set off down the road toward the brook, where it made quite a wide pool just above the bridge, and after they had enjoyed looking at the two sickle moons, one high up in the sky and the other way down in the brook, they kept on to the dump.

Dog Wow knew the dump better than Little Cat did, for he had got all his hats there at one time and another. And there, sure enough, with a great many other things that people didn't want any longer for themselves, was a straw hat.

"It's almost as good as new, Dog Wow," said Little Cat.

"It's the newest-looking straw hat I ever saw in a dump, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

"Whose was it, Dog Wow?" said Little Cat.

Mr. Perkins's Helpers

"Mr. Perkins's, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Mr. Willis T. Perkins's."

"I know him, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "His child is the child that was holding me upside down this afternoon. He came to take his child home, and I heard him telling somebody that he'd lost his straw hat that he bought almost at the end of last summer."

"I see how it is, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "This hat was not intended to go to the dump. It has been thrown away by mistake."

"We must take it back, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Think how pleased Mr. Perkins will be to get his hat back!"

"I suppose we must, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Much as I would like to keep it myself, the only right thing to do is to take it back."

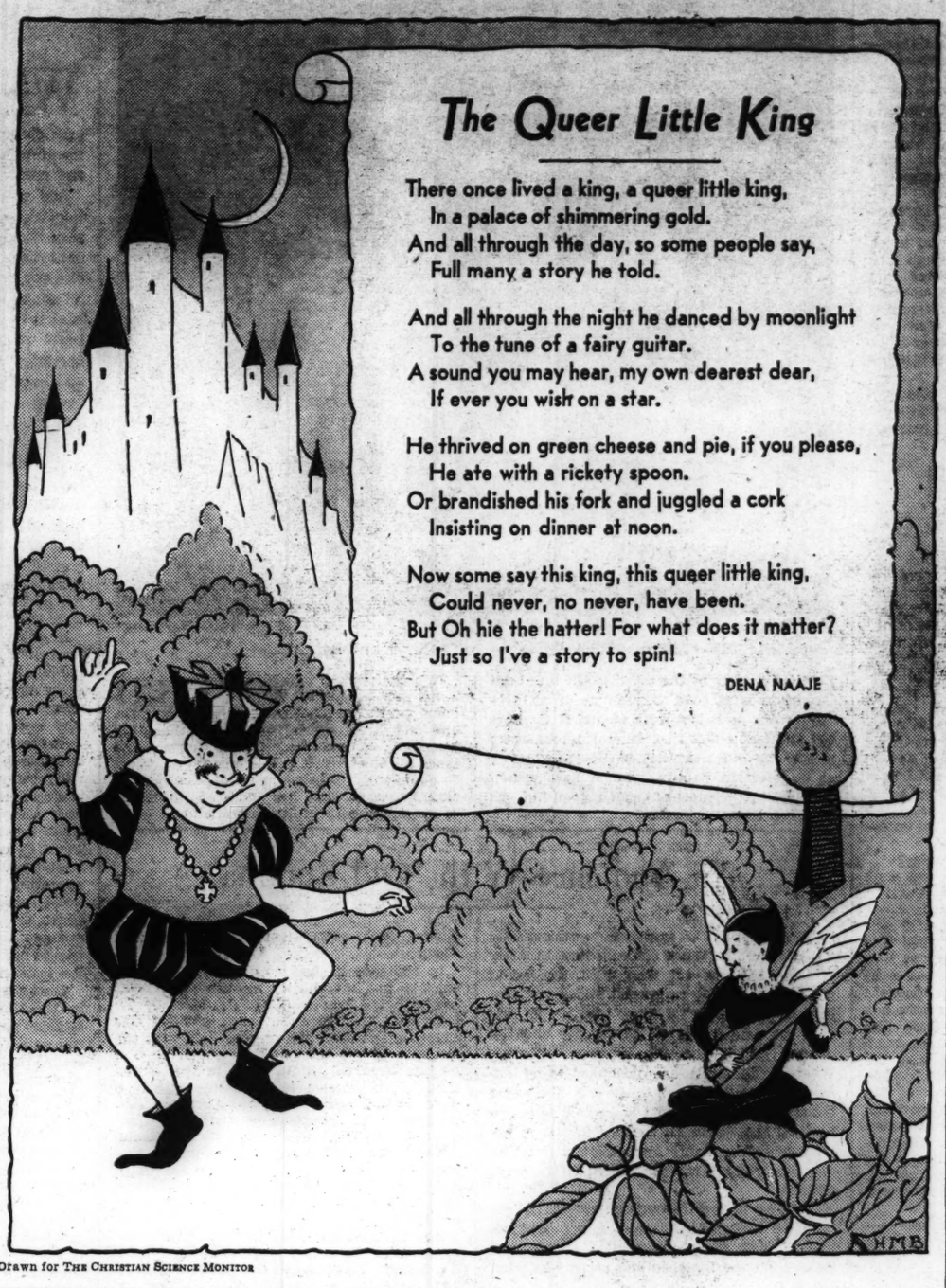
So Dog Wow picked Mr. Perkins's straw hat up carefully in his strong teeth, taking good care not to bite a hole in the brim, and they went back past the brook.

Mr. Perkins lived on the road they took on their way home. When they got to his front gate, Little Cat leaned on his cane like a little gentleman and looked at the moon while Dog Wow carried Mr. Perkins's hat to the house and laid it carefully on the front steps.

"I'd have liked that hat myself, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "But I guess it was the right idea to take it back."

"No guess about that, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Think how Mr. Perkins will feel when he opens the front door and sees what he's got! He will dance for joy and call all the family to look.

"Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and restoring to Mr. Perkins the good straw hat that he thought he had lost. What fun! What fun!"



The Queer Little King

There once lived a king, a queer little king,
In a palace of shimmering gold.
And all through the day, so some people say,
Full many a story he told.

And all through the night he danced by moonlight
To the tune of a fairy guitar.
A sound you may hear, my own dearest dear,
If ever you wish on a star.

He thrived on green cheese and pie, if you please,
He ate with a rickety spoon.
Or brandished his fork and juggled a cork
Insisting on dinner at noon.

Now some say this king, this queer little king,
Could never, no never, have been.
But Oh hie the hatter! For what does it matter?
Just so I've a story to spin!

DENA NAAJE

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dressing for the Ocean Floor

WHAT would you say of a man who, before taking a dip in the sea, put on as many heavy things as he could, including a woolen sleeping suit and leaden-soled boots, in order to keep warm? Yet this is what the diver has to do because, you see, it is mighty cold at the bottom of the ocean.

First, he draws on a pair of thick woolen socks, and then a pair of heavy woolen drawers that are pulled right up to the arm pits and tied there. Over all this he puts thick woolen stockings that come right up the thighs, also a warm sweater and a red pirate's cap!

Next he is helped to push his way through the rather small hole in the neck of his diving dress, and to wriggle down until his feet are comfortably settled in the toes of the dress, which is very much like one of those sleeping suits you wore when a very small child!

His arms are not in the dress yet, and at this point those helping him smear a little soft soap round his wrists so that the cuffs will slip easily over his hands and fit tightly. The heavy boots with their leaden soles, weighing 16 pounds, come next, and are laced and lashed to his feet.

Now for the helmet. This round affair is screwed on so that it is completely water-tight. The front glass is left open for a moment or two just to test the air pipes, and is then closed to leave the diver well and truly encased in his remarkable clothes.

Before he climbs over the side the heavy back and breast plates are fixed, and then he is ready to make his way down the ladder into the water—no easy job as you may well imagine. There he goes! The waves lap over his head, and without any sense of dragging weight he vanishes into the depths of the sea.

Madam Minorca

Madam Minorca is always well dressed,
When she goes walking and when she stays home.
Glossy black satin and ruby top-comb—
Madam Minorca is always well dressed.

Madam Minorca composes her song,
Music and words in a language her own.
Always so cheery and kindly in tone,
No one who hears it would call it too long.

Madam Minorca is happiest when
Leaving her white-and-gold gift in the nest.
(Madam Minorca—we know you have guessed
Long before this—is our friendly black hen.)

IRENE STANLEY

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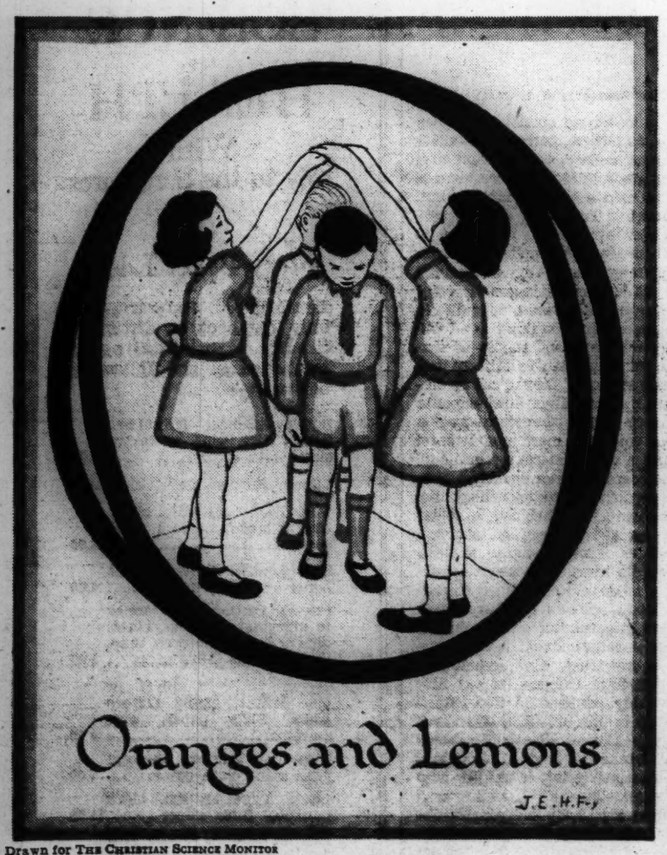


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

O for Oranges

Oranges and lemons,
Said the bells of St. Clement's.
I owe you five farthings,
Said the bells of St. Martin's.

When will you pay me?
Said the bells of Old Bailey.
When I grow rich,
Said the bells of Shoreditch.

When will that be?
Said the bells of Stepney.
I'm sure I don't know,
Said the great bell of Bow.

White-Nose Finds an Odd Hiding Place

FLYING-BIRD and her brother, Rising-Sun, were two little Indian children. They lived in the western part of the United States in a pretty little square house built of large blocks of dry mud like bricks, called adobe.

One morning in the moon of the falling leaves, when the days were growing cold, Flying-Bird and Rising-Sun played about in the warm sunshine before their mother's house. Their little dog, White-Nose, ran with them.

"Bark! Bark!" he said as he ran. "This is fun."

Mother was busy baking bread. Not in an oven in the house like the one your mother uses. Their mother baked in a little oven made of the mud bricks and built outside their home. It looked like a little mud beehive.

Early that morning Flying-Bird and Rising-Sun had helped mother carry wood and build the fire inside the oven.

"The wood is dry. It will burn quickly," said Rising-Sun.

"The oven will soon be hot and ready to bake the bread," Flying-Bird answered.

And now, as Flying-Bird and Rising-Sun ran around and around the oven with White-Nose, the oven was hot and mother was brushing the hot coals out to make ready for the corn bread.

"Come, my children," mother called. "Come now and help carry the corn bread for the baking."

"Good-by, White-Nose!" called Flying-Bird and Rising-Sun. "We go now to help mother. We will come back to play with you after that."

But Flying-Bird and Rising-Sun did not come back very soon. After they had helped mother put the corn bread in the oven and place the stone over the door, they ran to carry water from the river that ran beside their house.

After that they helped mother to mend a hole in the wall of their house with the mud she made to fill it.

"Soon the moon of the white snow will be here," said mother. "We must make our house snug and warm."

They filled and patted the cracks with busy hands. Once mother left them to take the bread from the oven. It was almost sunset and growing cold before they were finished.

"Now we can play with White-Nose," said Rising-Sun. They called to their little pet. But no little White-Nose came running. They ran to look at the sunny spot beside the wall where White-Nose slept. But no little pet was there. Where, oh, where, was White-Nose? Flying-Bird and Rising-Sun looked and looked everywhere.

At last, tired and quite unhappy, they sat down on the little shelf in front of mother's oven. The walls were still warm. They felt good to Flying-Bird and Rising-Sun.

"White-Nose! White-Nose!" Rising-Sun could not give up looking and calling. Then something happened.

Flying-Bird and Rising-Sun heard a scratching and a wiggling sound behind them.

"There is something in mother's oven," said Flying-Bird.

They turned about to look inside. It was dark at first, but soon they could see. Rising-Sun let out a laugh and a cry as something cold touched his hand.

"White-Nose!" he cried. "White-Nose has been taking a nap in our mother's oven."

Sure enough! With a little cry as though to say, "So you have come back to play at last!" White-Nose crept out of the round door hole of the oven.

How Flying-Bird and Rising-Sun laughed!

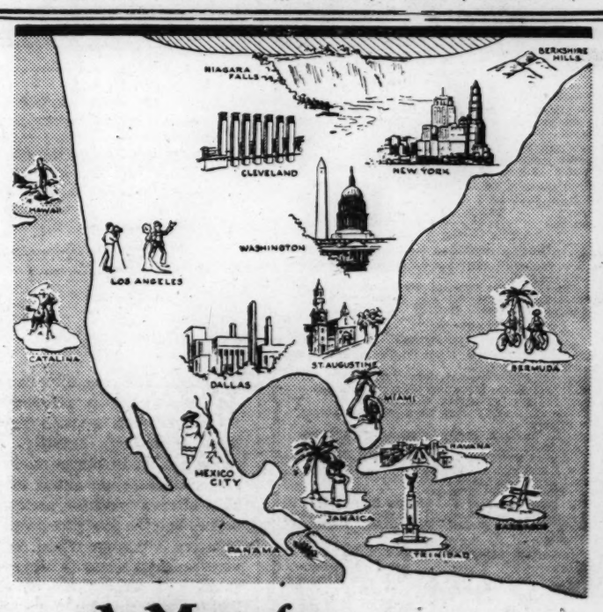
"White-Nose likes a warm place to sleep," said Rising-Sun.

"White-Nose knows where to find one," laughed Flying-Bird.

They ran in to tell mother what a bright dog their little pet was growing to be.

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

White Nose Crept Out of the Round Door



A Map for Late Vacationists

Visit New England in its autumn glory—see the world's greatest city, or the nation's capital—attend the Great Lakes Exposition, or the Texas Centennial Exposition—sail to isles of the Caribbean, or the Pacific—revel in the delights of Florida—take a trip—go somewhere! Let hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays guide you.

The Home Forum

To Mark's Tey

THE station at Sudbury (I speak of the Sudbury in Suffolk) is approached by an avenue of lime trees and maples and, as I walked slowly between them to catch my train, they nodded their heads and moved slightly in their ranks. It was as if they were a double line of hotel servants and myself a departing millionaire, well-known for the munificence of his tips.

While in this somewhat grandiose mood, I reflected how Gainsborough and I—he was born here—had something in common. We both left Sudbury as soon as we could for bigger things, he to become a great painter and I to catch the 4:18 train to Mark's Tey.

* * *

HARDLY HAD THE train left the station before I was shown a landscape in silver and green, of that very valley of the Stour which Gainsborough made familiar to the world. At the next stop, a man with a sandy mustache and an assured disposition appeared and sat down in the far corner of the compartment. After a little, he noticed me looking at my map. He had done a fairish bit of walking himself, he said, yes, a fairish bit; and then he began to tell me all about the remarkable number of good walks that were to be enjoyed in the neighborhood of Braintree, quite as though he expected me to get out hurriedly at the next station and tramp, I know not how many miles, to the places mentioned. Then he fell to a long argument, with himself, as to whether the particular scene visible from the carriage window was the one Gainsborough had put into his picture of Cornard or not. At the next stop he got out, perhaps to verify some finer artistic point.

The Stour followed the line, its surface molten and glistening where a little breeze caught it at the bends. Everybody on, in or beside these bright waters seemed glad to see the train. People in boats waved to it, bathing parties flapped towels at it, a fisherman flourished his rod; while at the station called Chapel-and-Wakes-Colne, which stands on a high embankment, the populace seemed to go quite wild with delight. From up here one saw everything in plan—laughing faces and waving hands, garden-plots with hollyhocks and rambler-roses, cottages two-and-two and even, seen through a gap, an ice-cream man on the road stopping his tricycle outfit to flourish his cap at us. One might almost have been watching a new kind of ballet. It was as if they knew we were making some sort of triumphal start. But—for what?

* * *

THE TRAIN MOVED off and began to show real speed. It had finished with stopping at stations, it seemed, and was resolutely hastening into the depths of the country. There was only a single track, and presently I noticed that this narrowest of railroads was lined with green and succulent-looking alder bushes and ever-increasing hedges of dog-roses. Both were in full flower and the alder bloom looked like small, heavy lace handkerchiefs hanging from the branches.

Then I saw that the hedges were growing still thicker and taller on either side, and drawing ever closer and closer together, so that all hint of the landscape was hidden completely. Presently I could have vowed that the thorny sprays of the dog-roses were beginning to meet overhead. I thought of the extraordinary farewell scenes at Chapel-and-Wakes-Colne (was there really such a station?). I looked again out of the window and saw the rose hedge closing in like a tunnel.

Was this just an ordinary train?

* * *

SUPPOSING THAT PRESENTLY there was a crackling and a swooshing and we stopped, as if we had run into a huge, loose piece of wickerwork, amid a tangle of interlaced briars, like a coach in a fairy-tale: or else in a great, deep drift of snow-white petals? And then—why, then, almost anything might happen.

I had a vision of the guard arriving and waving us all out of the train with a set of pan-pipes in his hand and leading us through a gap in the hedge to where, on the open meadow among the buttercups, the engine-driver and fireman sat, cross-legged, with flutes to their lips, awaiting our dancing—

* * *

SUDDENLY BRIGHT SUNSHINE again illumined everything. Urged, perhaps, by a sense of duty, the train had made a last effort and burst, scratched but un-spellbound, through the bushes. Maybe it had just remembered that it had to stop at Mark's Tey. (Pronounced "Tay.") It slowed, rocked a little on its springs, made a mild squeaking noise with its wheels on a curve, and then a long platform and the name of our destination slid by the window and came to a stop beside us.

The guard began to take some baggage out of the van just as if nothing had happened—

ALAN IVIMEY

At a Command Performance

I WAS on duty on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to another theatre—the Palace. This time, it was to see a variety performance. . . . Harry Tate gave us his "Motoring" sketch, at which the King laughed till tears ran down his cheeks; Vesta Tilley sang "The Piccadilly Johnny"; Little Titch, Alfred Lester, Clarice Mayne and J. W. Tate carried us from grave to gay and back again; George Robey reduced us almost to hysteria with his eyebrows; Devant displayed wizardry that made the Queen clap for an encore; Wilkie Bard took us back to laughter; Cissie Loftus amazed us with impersonations; Harry Lauder sang us "Roamin' in the Gloamin'," and the incomparable Anna Pavlova danced her swan-dance.

Where could you find such a list today?

The applause from the Royal Box was generous and quick. Artiste after artiste bowed to Their Majesties as they clapped in spontaneous appreciation. It was a truly wonderful performance, the first of many in which the King's players have striven with the very best that is in them to lighten the royal way with golden hours of laughter and forgetfulness.

After the show was over, Anna Pavlova was sent for, and went to the Royal Box. She stayed chatting to Their Majesties for some minutes, and I have heard it said that the Queen in particular took a great interest, after this meeting, in the meteoric career of the young Russian ballerina. I think I am right in saying, too, that this was the last occasion on which Anna Pavlova appeared as an ordinary variety turn. Very soon afterwards she was filling the Royal Opera House by the magic of her name, and the King and Queen went there to see her.

I have another memory—an amusing one—of the evening of that performance at the Palace. Harry Lauder was also sent for, to be presented to the King and Queen, and they asked him a number of questions about his recent American tour, in which he had more or less swept the United States off its feet. Lauder was conducted to the Royal Box by Mr. George Ashton, the concert agent who in those days arranged command performances, and, after the little comedian had emerged from Their Majesties' presence, Mr. Ashton buttonholed him, outside the Royal Box, and spoke to him for a minute. Finally, they shook hands.

"Good nicht, George, and guid luck!" said Harry cheerily. At the same moment the King came out into the corridor.

I saw Harry Lauder's broad face suddenly stain scarlet, and he stood tense against the wall. He was obviously wondering what His Majesty would say to what would have seemed, had he not noticed the retreating Mr. George Ashton, a gross affront. But the King instantly realized exactly what had happened, and put everything right in his own inimitable way.

"Guid nicht, Harry, and the same tae you!" he said in broadest Scots, so swiftly that it seemed a direct answer to the comedian's own voice. And then the royal pair passed down the corridor, the King chuckling delightedly over his "wee jokie."—HERBERT T. FITCH, in "Memoirs of a Royal Detective." (London: Hurst & Blackett.)

Deep Sea Diver

LEADEN shoes where others fly,
Yet I love this watery sky,
Seaweed forest, coral caves,
Swaying currents, soundless waves,
Curious fish that turn and pass
Gazing, chill-eyed, through my glass.
Lost Atlantis man pursues—
Magic in my leaden shoes.

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEGHORNS: *A Painting by Peter Kontchalovsky*

THIS picture of the artist's own fine Leghorns is as good an example of poultry-raising as it is a work of art. It discloses the undeniable fact that Peter Kontchalovsky is as proud of his abilities as suburban farmer as he is of the paintings which have caused the Soviet Government to confer upon him the order of "Honored Artist."

Kontchalovsky's outstanding characteristic is his easy versatility. With one hand he can paint portraits, landscapes, flowers, animals, and city street scenes; while with the other he plants strawberries, handles horses, and tends his chickens. It is this breadth of vision, so abundantly revealed in all of Kontchalovsky's canvases, that has endeared this artist to his public, both in Russia and abroad.

An Audience With 'Old Buddha'

THE Empress Dowager liked to hear of outside affairs. When she called me in, after the business was transacted, she would put on an amiable expression and say: "Now talk as you please." I often told her of the good and bad things of the locality and the distress which the people were suffering. Whatever she asked she demanded to be told from the very beginning to the end. She would become so interested that she would forget to be tired and sleepy. Often I would talk to her an hour or two before I was allowed to retire. Because of this I won the hatred of the great officials.

One day in the traveling palace in Hsi-an, the chief eunuch Li whispered in my ear, "You have already stirred up a great misfortune." At this I was frightened and asked him what it was.

"What did you say yesterday in the presence of the Old Buddha?" he asked, "Today when the grand councilors came to audience they all struck snags. Old Buddha was very angry and scolded them in a loud voice. 'Why do you not tell me about the things outside every day? You cover the eyes and stop the ears of both mother and son!' The councilors looked at one another questioningly and their color changed, and no one knew what to answer. All they could do was to take off their hats, kneel, and kowtow to the Empress Dowager. I think it must be because you told the Old Buddha something that she was so angry. You have stirred up a hatred in the councilors that asks vengeance. Watch out for yourself."

I now realized that I should not have told her everything. My purpose had been for her to know the affairs of the people. Things the great officials could not say, we small officials could. But I had not realized that I had overstepped my rank.

That day the Grand Secretaries Jung Lu and Wang Wen-shao and the Board President Ch'u were in the councilors' office. The Grand Secretary Wang said to me with a displeased expression, "Yü-ch'uan, I am a native of the same district as you. I cannot but speak the truth to you. Today you had an audience with the Empress Dowager. You talked two and a quarter hours with her, we all had to wait for you. What did you say to her? After this you must stay in your own rank. You must simplify and shorten what you say and talk only of important things. In Court there are definite rules. It is not a place for pleasant conversation." . . .

The Ch'ing dynasty palace regulations, to the eyes of those on the outside, seemed very strict, but once inside it was apparent that they were not so rigorous. The eunuchs were not too respectful to the Emperor. Although with their mouths they called him "Lord of Ten Thousand Years," they treated him as a puppet that is pulled by strings. Nor did Kuang Hsü observe any ceremony with them. . . .

In audience he had nothing to say to the officials, but sat silently on the same brick bed with the Empress Dowager. Most of the brick beds are under the south windows; the Empress Dowager sat on the left and the Emperor on the right of the small table. The officials were obliged to kneel in the center. They would kneel a few moments without a word until the Empress Dowager spoke. She would say, "Emperor, you question them first." Then the Emperor would ask, "Is it peaceful outside? Are the crops good?" No matter how many hundred times this happened, he asked only these two questions. And no matter how many times a day there was an audience, the questions were still the same. Outside of these words, not another would he utter. The sound of his voice was light and thin like the hum of a mosquito. Those not in the habit of hearing him could not understand what he said, the sound was so fine.

When the Emperor had finished, the Empress Dowager would ask questions without stopping. There was no end to her talk. She was in the habit of using the four- or two-word sentence form. Classical quotations and proverbs dropped at will from her lips. She understood personal relations and human emotions and the affairs of the world. A few words only were needed, and she had grasped the matter under discussion.—WU YUNG, in "The Flight of an Empress." Translated by Ida Pruitt. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Collected Rainbows

PROBABLY most of us can remember occasions when a rainbow dominated the scene. Such a vision remains with me of Anne Hathaway's familiar cottage and surroundings. At Stratford-on-Avon a storm had broken, as we came out of the Memorial Theatre after a matinée performance of Cymbeline, but the sun shone again as we neared Shottery. We stopped the car by the Hathaways' ancient home to admire a profusion of summer flowers in the old-styled pleasance, laid out in front of it. Completely arching cottage and garden was a brilliant rainbow, its colors repeated in the wet roses, stocks, lilies, pinks, love-in-the-mist, marigolds and foliage, glistening in the sunbeams under a lurid sky. This exquisite iridescence has since been interwoven in my mind with the drama and poetry of Cymbeline and a bright clear picture of the place so closely associated with Shakespeare's youth.

Another memory is of a double rainbow appearing, at the sunset of a stormy day, to the left of the Druids' circle, near Keswick. The scene might have inspired an illustrator of the early nineteenth century with a sublime idea for a frontispiece to a neo-Gothic romance. Cloud masses in the eastern sky looked like darkly tarnished copper. Unforgettable was the pictorial composition of circles—that of the gray stones of the archaic sun temple on an eminence itself the center of an immense circle of mountains—with the arcs of the two rainbows. I think it was on that occasion that I first noticed this double phenomenon, that the colors of the spectrum are reversed in the second concentric bow. Transparent, but distinct in hue, they extended from the sky over the fellside.

One of my happiest "rainbow pictures" is associated with a real painting, "Le Printemps," the lovely landscape by Jean François Millet. During a visit to Fontainebleau, mostly spent in exploring the Forest and finding scenes like those recorded by the French school of naturalistic painters, who had their homes and studios at Barbizon, I found myself, one morning, near that village just before a torrential downpour. I took shelter in a farm building on the edge of the Forest. There was an oppressive stillness; the bleating of sheep and other animal sounds ceased. Birds mutely flew among the bushes. Then suddenly the rain teemed. But the cloudburst was soon over. I emerged from the barn, and a little way along the road saw a view almost identical with that of Millet's landscape. A field, with a cart track between fruit trees, was sharply green against a somber rainbowed sky.

Later that day, in Millet's house at Barbizon, I found a photograph of "Le Printemps"—the original painting is in the Louvre, where I had studied it. A French woman—also a visitor at the studio-museum of this artist with poetic vision, who so well portrayed the rustic scene and dignity of peasant life—told me that in 1868, Millet had been commissioned to paint four pictures of the seasons, by M. Frédéric Hartmann, a rich manufacturer. "Le Printemps" had been completed in 1873, but the last picture of the order was never finished.

I told her that this landscape was my favorite Millet—the composition of light was so beautiful. "But yes," she agreed, "and then the rainbow—it is translucent, perfect, just as it should be. Ah, all the world loves a rainbow!"

K. J. M.

The Harvest Hour Has Come

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE all familiar with harvest time, when fields of waving wheat and corn, ripened in the sun of late summer, have been stacked into sheaves, and reapers gather the grain into the storehouse, which is cleaned and prepared for its reception.

And as we watched the scene, perhaps we wondered what had become of the weeds which were allowed to grow with that beautiful crop until it was ready for harvesting. Those red poppies and flowerlike weeds which were so colorful and which no one sowed in the fields—where have they gone? Into a heap to be burned, we learn. And they were not rooted up until the harvest, so that the beautiful grain should not be disturbed, but should grow until the garnering.

Is not this the manner in which Christ Jesus, in his parable, said the tares should be treated? And in that parable, as related in Matthew, we read that our Master likened the kingdom of heaven "unto a man which sowed good seed in his field" (13:24). But, the story goes on, though only good seed was sown, tares appeared, and grew side by side with the wheat. And to the servants' inquiry, "Whence then hath it tares?" the householder's reply was, "An enemy hath done this."

Have we often wondered what was the spiritual import and practical meaning of this parable, and speculated as to whom or to what Jesus referred as "an enemy"? In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we have the answer. There we learn that the kingdom of heaven or reign of harmony is here and now present, the natural state of man, made in the image and likeness of God, spiritual and perfect. To this spiritual man of God's creating, evil of any kind is unknown. Thus, Christian Science teaches, the tares or mortal beliefs, the enemy's sowing, sometimes appearing beautiful and inviting to the material senses, even as flowering weeds in the wheat field, and sometimes bringing fear, pain, sickness, failure, or lack, are neither real nor true. They are always entirely separate from the true thoughts of the child of God.

Since there is no beneficial or lasting nature in these tares of the carnal mind, however brightly decked with hopes and aims of material gain they may appear to be, we need to realize that in order to experience true health, happiness, and success we must learn to distinguish between these false beliefs and the pure golden wheat—the thoughts which are good and enduring and come from God alone. These two types of thought, the one spiritual and perfect, and the other material and imperfect, often seem to appear side by side in our everyday lives. And sometimes the material seems even more in evidence and through fear, sickness, unemployment, sorrow, failure, or some other human difficulty seems to grow faster than the beautiful, pure, and harmonious.

Yet, through the clear teachings of Christian Science we can, here and now, reap an abundant harvest of good. For through the spiritual understanding of man's true selfhood, ever at one with God, which enables us to gather in this harvest, we are also empowered to reject, as unreal and utterly untrue, all that is evil or distressing. Each day in the study of this glorious, life-giving truth, we can prove more fully that evil has never been true, since it has no origin in God, the creator of all that really exists.

With what songs of joy and gladness we can fill our storehouse! It does not matter where we are, whether in the office, the workshop, the fields, the home, in the air, or on the sea, the reward of our faithful acknowledgment and adherence to the spiritual perfection of man and the universe is ours in an overflowing measure of happiness and success. These sheaves of pure, spiritual thinking, which attest our inseparable oneness with God, are the first fruits in establishing the reign of harmony on earth. On page 313 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes, "The field waves its white ensign, the reapers are strong, the rich sheaves are ripe, the storehouse is ready: pray ye therefore the God of harvest to send forth more laborers of the excellent sort, and garner the supplies for a world."

How truly Mrs. Eddy understood the world's great need of faithful laborers, ready, through recognizing the true nature of God and man, to bring health, purity, and unbounded joy to those seeming to be bound by sick, limited, or sensuous material beliefs. Through spiritual inspiration and revelation, Mrs. Eddy knew that a demonstrable understanding of the teachings of Christian Science would indeed supply humanity with the bread of Life, the sustaining, health-promoting, and joy-inspiring truth that God is man's Life.

This all-powerful weapon of right thinking offers to the whole world peace not war, love not hatred, health instead of sickness, and an abundance of true success in the place of failure or lack. Many thousands throughout the world today are bearing joyful witness to her words (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185), "To such as have waited patiently for the appearing of Truth, the day dawns and the harvest bells are ringing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Do They Remember?

A HUNDRED birds
That knew our trees,
Are flying now
In a southern wood,

Do they remember
The hay-sweet breeze
And where the house
And the big barn stood?

Over Virginia
And Mexico,
Texas, Florida,
Yucatan

By Ixtaccihuatl
Robed in snow
And tropic rivers
Unknown to man,

Do they remember—
"The place was good,
The fields sloped down
To a blue blue pond,

"And there was safety
And there was food,
A chokecherry thicket
And hills beyond"?

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Eljött az Aratás Ideje

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MINDENKI látott már aratást, mikor a nyári nap erejétől megérett buzát keresztekbe rakják, és az aratók beviszik a gabonát a raktárakba, melyeket előbb kitisztítottak és a gabona befogadására előkészítettek.

Amint ezt a látványt figyeltük, eszünkbe jutott talán, hogy mi lett abból a sok gazból, melyet evvel a szép terméssel együtt egészen az aratás idejéig engedtek megnőni. Hová lettek a piros pipacsok és virágos dudvák, melyek oly színpompában ékeskedtek, s melyeknek magvát senki sem vetette? Azt mind rakásba halmozták és elégették, mondják nekünk. Nehogy a szép gabonának ártsanak s annak növését az aratás ideje előtt megakasszák, a konkolyt sem irtották ki az aratás előtt.

Nem mondta Jézus Krisztus a hasonlatában, hogy így kell a konkollyal bánni? Abban a hasonlatban, ahogy azt Máté mondja el, azt olvassuk, hogy a Mester a mennyeknek országát olyan emberhez hasonlította, „ki az ő földjébe jó magot vetett" (Máté 13:24). De, mondja Máté, bár csak jó magot vetett, mégis konkoly is nőtt a táblában és együtt nőtt föl a buzával. A szolgák kérdésére, honnan van azért benne a konkoly?" a gazda ezt válaszolta: „Valamely ellenség cselekedte azt."

Tünődtünk-e mi gyakran azon, hogy mi ennek a hasonlatnak a szellemi fontossága és praktikus jelentősége, és gondolkoztunk-e azon, hogy kit vagy mit értett Jézus az „ellenség" alatt? A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) Mary Baker Eddy megadta a választ. Ebből a műből megtanúljuk, hogy a mennyeknek országa, vagy a harmónia uralma itt és most jelen van mint az embernek természetes állapota, ki Isten képmására és hasonlatosságára mint szellemi és tökéletes lény van teremtve. Ezen Isten által teremtett szellemi ember előtt semmiféle gonosz nem létezik. És így a Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy a konkoly, vagy a halandó hiedelmek,—az ellenség vetése,—melyek az anyagi szervek előtt, mint a virágzó dudvák a buzában, néha szépnek és csábítónak tűnnek fel, és melyek néha félelmet, fájdalmat, betegséget, kudarcot, vagy hiányt hoznak, sem valódiak, sem igazak. Ezek mindég teljesen külön állanak az Isten gyermekének igaz gondolataitól.

Mert a testi elme ezen konkolyainak semmi jótékony vagy tartós természete nincsen, bármilyen vakítóan is legyenek az anyagi nyereség reményeivel és céljaival látszólag felruházva, be kell látnunk, hogy ha valódi egészséget, boldogságot és sikert akarunk élvezni, meg kell tanúlnunk hogyan kell a tiszta arany buzát—azon gondolatokat, melyek jók és tartósak, s melyek csakis Istentől jönnek,—ezen hamis hiedelmektől megkülönböztetni. A gondolatoknak ezen két típusa, az egyik szellemi és tökéletes, a másik anyagi és tökéletlen, gyakran egymás mellett jelenik meg mindennapi életünkben. És néha az anyagi gondolat látszólag még feltünőbb is, és félelem, betegség, munkátlanság, szomorúság, kudarc, vagy valami más emberi nehézség miatt látszólag gyorsabban is szaporodik mint a szép, a tiszta, a harmónikus.

És mégis, a Krisztusi Tudomány világos tanításai segélyével részünk lehet itt és most a jó bőséges termésében. Mert az a szellemi értelem, mely az ember igazi egyéniségét egy az Istennel örök egységben élő lényben látja, s mely értelemnek segélyével ezt a termést magunkévá tudjuk tenni, egyszersmint hatalmat is ad nekünk arra, hogy mindent ami gonosz és ami szenvedést okoz, mint valótlan és teljesen hamis dolgot, elutasíthassunk. Ezen dicső és életet adó igazságnak tanulmánya által naponta be tudjuk jobban és jobban bizonyítani, hogy a gonosz soha sem volt igaz, mert nem Istentől származik, a minden valód: létezés teremtőjétől.

Az öröm és boldogság milyen énekeivel töltheljük be magtárunkat! Mindegy hogy hol vagyunk, az irodában, a műhelyben, a földeken, otthon, a levegőben, vagy a tengeren, miénk az ember és a világegyetem szellemi tökéletességéhez való hűséges ragaszkodásunknak a jutalma a boldogság és a siker bőseges mértékében. A tiszta szellemi gondolkozásnak ezen kévéi, melyek Istennel való elválaszthatatlan egységünkről tanuskodnak, a harmónia földi uralma eljövetelének első gyümölcsei. "Miscellaneous Writings (Vegyes Irások) 313-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy ezt irta: „A föld lengeti fehér zászlóját, az aratók erősek, a dús kévék érettek, a magtár készen áll: imádkozzatok tehát az aratás Istenéhez, hogy küldjön még több munkást, a kitünő fajtát, és gyűjtse be a készleteket egy egész világnak."

Milyen jól értette Mrs. Eddy hogy nagy szüksége van a világnak az olyan hű munkásokra, akik az Isten és az ember igazi természetének felismerésével készek egészséget, szellemi tisztaságot, és határtalan örömet hozni azoknak, akik beteg, körülhatárolt, vagy érzékies hiedelmekkel vannak látszólag lekötve. Mrs. Eddy tudta, szellemi inspiráció és látomány útján, hogy a Krisztusf Tudomány tanításainak bebizonyítható tudása meg fogja adni az emberiségnek az Élet kenyerét, azt a fenntartó, egészséget adó, örömmel inspiráló igazságot, hogy az ember Élete az Isten.

Ez a leghatalmasabb fegyver, a helyes gondolkozás, az egész világnak békét és nem háborút, szeretetet és nem gyűlöletet, betegség helyett egészséget, és kudarc és hiány helyett bőséges igazi sikert kinál. A világon mindenütt ezrével tesznek örömteljes tanuságot Mrs. Eddy szavainak igazságáról (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, A Christ, Scientist, Első Egyháza, és Különfélék, 185-ik oldal): „Akik türelmesen vártak az Igazság megjelenésére, azoknak hajnalodik és szólnak nekik az aratás harangjai."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and Holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $9.00 Three months ... $2.25
Six months ... $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions) Christian Science Quarterly.

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Boston Police Aim to Prevent Crime; Hearing on Taxes Ends in Confusion

Boston Today

Crime Prevention Plans Announced

Cheered by recent successes in reducing major crimes in Boston, Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney today projected plans for a comprehensive program of crime prevention. The commissioner said he believed it was possible to halt much crime before it was committed and that efforts of his department would soon be concentrated on this aspect of police work.

This development followed closely on the heels of the commissioner's announcement that serious crime in Boston has been reduced 43 per cent since 1934. The actual figures for such crimes, the commissioner's report disclosed, were 7947 in 1934, 5832 in 1935 and 4622 for the first eight months of this year.

Failing to mentioned the supposed beneficial effect of increased relief activity, removing, in the opinion of some observers, necessity for some crime, Commissioner McSweeney emphasized the effectiveness of the radio and other mechanical advances in police work.

These technological improvements combined with factors of public opinion aroused against the menace of crime resulted, the Commissioner's report showed, in the number of cases actually solved jumping 71 per cent in 1934 to 90 per cent so far this year.

While the Commissioner did not specifically refer to it, friends of the department today pointed out that the Commissioner's report answers criticisms leveled against the heavy costs of the police department. The Boston Municipal Research Bureau recently chargd that Boston had the third most expensive police department in the country. This is a challenge the Department must meet, said the Bureau.

Tax Inquiry Hearing Stalled

An atmosphere of joy scarcely dominated the State House today where the most newsworthy incident of the day swirled about a hearing of the Special Legislative Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures.

Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, heatedly protested being summoned by a State Trooper to attend the hearing. "You are conducting star chamber proceedings and a political inquisition," he exclaimed to committee members.

"I am being deliberately trapped and bulldozed by a political commission which had no interest in the subject," he added.

Mr. Long had been summoned to tell the commission about the proposed amendment to the state constitution which would limit real estate taxes to $25 for each $1000 valuation.

The commission specifically wanted to have some recommendations as to how more revenues for the state might be realized if the real estate tax were so limited. This apparently was not a subject on which Mr. Long cared to dwell at

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Lawyer Faces Bribery Charge

Jury fixing by attorneys was under severe investigation in Massachusetts in 1933. At that time confessions of jurymen to accepting bribes with no qualms of conscience roused the state to propose several laws putting obstacles in the way of dishonest attorneys.

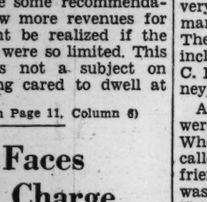
Authorship for one plan was credited to John A. McArdle, Boston attorney, head of the committee investigating fixing of juries by attorneys who insisted on winning their cases by fair means or foul.

Today, in the Boston Municipal Court, Judge A. K. Cohen paradoxically issued a fugitive warrant for Attorney McArdle. The warrant seeks the arrest of Mr. McArdle as a fugitive from justice in New Haven, Conn., where he is charged with bribery, obstructing justice, and influencing a witness to stay away from court.

Witness James DeMaio of New Haven appeared in court with Sergt. Raymond Egan of New Haven police, and Lieut. George V. Augusta, of the Boston force. Mr. DeMaio stated that Mr. McArdle had offered him $35 a week to stay away from court during a case.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast and slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate west to southwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy tonight, possibly followed by light showers Tuesday, slightly warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably light showers tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly southwest and the weather mostly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	58	Minneapolis	52	70
Bermuda	74	82	New Orleans	64	80
Chicago	53	64	New York	46	56
Denver	52	82	Norfolk	52	64
Helena	48	72	Philadelphia	48	56
Jacksonville	58	76	St. Louis	58	74
Kansas City	62	84	San Francisco	54	70
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	50	58
Miami	74	84			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 19.
B—Maximum, Oct. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:20 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 1:34 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Lights all vehicles at 6:27 p. m.

Hawks Tests Mystery Plane

By the Associated Press

East Hartford, Conn., Oct. 19

LIEUT. COMMANDER FRANK HAWKS lifted his mystery plane Time Flies into the air for her maiden test flight yesterday. After a leisurely 26-mile hop from Springfield, Mass., to Rentschler field, he expressed confidence the cream-colored monoplane will "exceed 375 miles an hour wide open."

Stepping out of the stubby-winged plane following a virtually perfect landing, despite gusty, shifting winds, Commander Hawks said he would defer making any attempts at speed records for several weeks.

"I'm not worried much about her ability to shatter existing speed marks," he said. "Right now, I'm concerned with her minimum control speed. Concerning her maximum speed, which I believe will exceed 375 miles an hour wide open, that'll take care of itself."

Commander Hawks mentioned a 375-mile-an-hour speed test he has in mind with a "dummy" pilot at the controls. "I'm certain the military services in this country will be interested in our results. That's all I can say at this time."

The craft was christened at the airport here shortly after its landing by Mrs. Hawks.

"When test flights are completed," the flier said, "I don't think there'll be a plane in the country that will be able to compete with this ship. Among the features of Time Flies will be, I expect, her ability to cruise at about 340 miles an hour."

The plane is described as a semilow-wing-cantilever monoplane, completely streamlined. Her fuselage is 22 feet with a wing spread of 31 feet. Her motor is an 1150-horsepower twin Wasp, released to Commander Hawks by both army and navy for the project.

Special wing flaps, about which the speed flier was enthusiastic, permit a landing speed of only 65 miles to 68 miles an hour. For substratosphere flying, oxygen tanks will feed the necessary oxygen supply to the cabin. The plane's rate of climb is estimated at 7000 feet a minute at sea level, and she has a gasoline capacity of 340 gallons, giving her a range of 1700 miles.

Challenged Voters Fail to Appear

Republicans appeared to have won the first round of their battle today to rid Boston voting lists of illegal registrants as 21 persons whose names had been challenged failed to appear before the Election Commission and defend their right to vote.

The 21 were a part of the 30 against whom protests were filed last week. Summonses were sent to them, but only one appeared at the public hearings in City Annex this morning.

He was Martin H. Beatty of Ward 21. He explained why he had been registered by mistake from two addresses in the ward and his explanation was accepted.

When the lists were gone over by the Republicans it was disclosed that five of those challenged had already been dropped by the Election Commission. This left 21 to be thrown off the voting list until they appear to show cause why they should be reinstated.

Robert T. Bushnell, chairman of the committee chosen by the Republican state organization to probe Boston's voting lists, said that criminal prosecution will probably be filed against some who are believed to be illegally registered. This will be done by a citizen in each district who will be supplied with evidence gathered by private detectives employed by the G. O. P.

The hearing this morning was very brief. David B. Shaw, as chairman, presided over the commission. The full complement of membership, including Daniel H. Rose, Frederick C. Dowling and Francis B. McKinney, were in attendance.

As the names of those summoned were called they failed to respond. When the name of Mr. Beatty was called, he, too, failed to appear, but friends insisted he was present. He was located in a telephone booth in time to enter his demurrer.

When the hearing was concluded, the Republicans filed protests against 15 additional names. The Election Commission set next Thursday morning at 9:30 as the day and hour for hearing these and other protests and issued summonses for the appearance of those named.

The commission then went into executive session, presumably to rule off the names of those who failed to appear this morning.

Mail Efficiency Challenge Met

Attacks on the efficiency of the Boston post office in delivering Republican campaign literature began to look like a two-edged sword today as Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced that nearly all the 20,000 third-class letters which arrived from Republican headquarters in Chicago over the week end had been incorrectly addressed.

Last week Sinclair Weeks, Republican State Chairman, sent this wire to Acting Postmaster General W. W. Homes in Washington:

"I request assurance from you that incoming and outgoing Republican campaign mail handled by the Boston post office will not be interfered with or delayed. We already have evidence of campaign literature mailed two days before the September primaries being delivered two days after voting."

Not without a note of acerbity in his voice, Mr. Hague announced today that he was placing Mr. Weeks's protest to Washington in the hands of John J. Breslin, chief postal inspector. The acting Postmaster declared that there had been no evidence of mishandling the mail and added that the same clerks were working for him as had been employed under former Postmaster William E. Hurley.

Mr. Tague then told of the 20,000 third-class Republican letters which had arrived at the Boston postal district between 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon and 5 o'clock this morning. Coming from the Republican National committee in Chicago, they were all addressed to Boston. Apparently the senders had not realized that the Boston postal district embraces 25 smaller towns and cities.

Mr. Tague said that he had put two veteran postal workers of 35 and 49 years' experience, respectively, on the task of checking the addresses. In 150 cases, neither of the two men had ever heard of the streets used on envelopes, nor were they recorded in the reference books of the post office. In instances of letters addressed to streets which occur in more than one municipality, Mr. Tague said that continued attempts would be made to deliver the mail until the proper addresses are found.

Ely Charges Policies of New Deal 'Opened Door to Radical Thinking'

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts stopping here for a few hours on his way to Baltimore for a political address, today charged the Roosevelt Administration "opened the door to radical thinking and radical hopes."

"If encouraged any further," Mr. Ely said at a press conference, "the only result will be chaotic conditions in the United States, and in that chaos, just as it happened in every other country, in Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, even now in poor France, we must get a government in the nature of a dictatorship, either an individual or a group.

"It is the only result we can look for, the only alternative. That's why I'm against the New Deal and for Landon and Knox. I don't agree with everything that Landon says, but at least he is firm in adhering to American ideas."

Mr. Ely said former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, speaking at a Jackson Day dinner in Washington in 1932, was right when he said class should not be arrayed against class.

"The New Deal has now tied up with Dubinsky, Hillman and radicals, entered into bonds of matrimony with the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota, jilted the Democrats there, thrown over the Democrats in Nebraska, and run off with an independent candidate in Minnesota, and that tells its own story," Governor Ely said.

"The New Deal program for a centralized government with a complete domination over business, agriculture, banking, labor and every other phase of American life has been knocked out by the Supreme Court. But those acts set the course of the Administration."

The policies of the Roosevelt Administration, he said, "have encouraged the most radical elements of this country to believe they can remodel the United States."

"I'm not saying Mr. Roosevelt is a Communist. I'm not saying he is a Socialist. I'm not saying what he is. I'm saying that the policies of the New Deal have opened the door to radical thinking and radical hopes."

Sky Exploring Results Told By Dr. Shapley

Harvard Expert Speaks at Meeting of Variable Star Observers

Theories Described

An eclipse of the sun that took place on schedule, discoveries of new stars, nebulae and extra-galactic objects, as well as completion of powerful astronomical equipment for two western observatories, were among the high lights of astronomy this year, according to Dr. Harlow Shapley, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Association of Variable Star Observers.

Many of the events, like the total solar eclipse over Russia, were predicted, Dr. Shapley said, but others, like the flood of new stars, were entirely unexpected.

New Hypothesis

One outstanding contribution to astronomical theory is the new hypothesis of the origin of the solar system. It has been proposed by Dr. R. A. Lyttleton, an advanced student at Princeton.

Dr. Lyttleton's hypothesis was born out of suggestions by Prof. H. N. Russell, Dr. Shapley informed the variable star observers.

"He makes a decided advance in our speculation concerning the origin of the planets; for he has shown a way in which at least one of the most troublesome objections to earlier theories may be avoided.

"His theory, in brief, suggests that formerly the sun had a companion star. This companion, after being partially disrupted by the close passage of a third star, long ago deserted the neighborhood, leaving in the sun's gravitational care the debris of the creative encounter.

Pesent Planets

"The present planets, formed from the erupted filaments in much the same manner described in . . . earlier tidal evolution theories, are endowed with momentum derived from the parent star. The failure to account for the large amount of momentum (velocity times distance times mass) of the individual planets has been the principal difficulty in earlier theories. Lyttleton's hypothesis is a step forward, but we must still admit that a completely satisfactory theory of the origin of the solar system does not exist.

"The total solar eclipse of June 19, observed from the Grecian Isles, through Russia and Siberia to the northern Japanese islands, was the usual mixture of success and sadness. The Harvard-M. I. T. eclipse expedition to Ak Bulak was uncommonly successful, and hundreds of spectrograms were brought back. It will take years to discuss results fully, but preliminary examinations by Dr. Menzel and Dr. Boyce (the leaders of the expedition) show several new coronal lines, and indicate a close connection between high excitation in the chromosphere and the strength of the as yet unsolved coronal radiation.

Equipment Additions

"Two important additions to the powerful astronomical equipment of the western observatories have

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Speakers Announced For Newton Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 19—Community forums, held in the assembly hall of Newton High School last year, proved so much of a success that a new series is being planned for the coming winter. The speakers include James R. Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance; Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of the New England Power Association, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and Metropolitan Planning Board member; Dr. D. Brewer Eddy, secretary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions; Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, geologist, president of the Boston Center for Adult Education, and president of the forum; Mrs. Miriam Franc Skirball, lecturer and writer; William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and Lucius E. Thayer, member of the board of directors of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College.

Split-Ticket Voting Expected Despite Party Leaders' Pleas; Makes Predictions Difficult

Up and Down Beacon Hill

From political conversations among the voters, it would appear that, despite all Republican ballyhoo for a straight Republican ticket and Governor Curley's insistence that Democratic candidates campaign "one for all," split-ticket voting will be prevalent in Massachusetts.

Among Republicans many are being heard to say "I guess I'll vote a straight Republican ticket until I come down to State auditor and attorney general. Then I am going to vote for Thomas H. Buckley, the Democratic auditor, and Paul A. Dever, Democratic incumbent in the attorney general's office."

The Republican candidates for these offices are Russell A. Wood for auditor and Judge Felix Forte for attorney general. Both newcomers in state politics, they are having considerable difficulty gathering support for their particular candidacies. It is believed most of their strength will depend on whether the appeal to vote the Republican "straight ticket" holds for the voters.

Republican Uncertainties

It is not difficult to find Republicans who are going to vote for President Roosevelt and then remain Republican for the rest of the ticket. Such split-ticket plans make it more difficult than ever to predict election results.

Probably there will be less split-ticket voting among Republicans in connection with the United States Senator contest than in any other struggle except in connection with Frederic W. Cook, secretary of state. It is believed most Republicans will stick close to Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., for Governor Curley has lost caste with many Republicans who voted for him in 1934 as a protest against Gaspar G. Bacon, the 1934 Republican gubernatorial nominee.

It is also expected most Republicans will remain loyal to Leverett Saltonstall, G. O. P. nominee for lieutenant governor. Secretary of State Cook possibly will get the largest Republican vote, inasmuch as he was the only Republican to survive the 1934 Democratic landslide.

Democratic Problems

If Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, runs true to his usual political form, he will snatch many a Republican vote from his G. O. P. rival, John W. Haigis.

As for the Democratic voters, from all pre-election talk, many are slated to desert Governor Curley and vote either for Candidate Lodge or Thomas C. O'Brien, the Union party candidate. Many Democrats are also expected to vote for Mr. Saltonstall, instead of the party nominee, Francis E. Kelly, "the man of the bitter tongue."

It is a moot question as to how many Massachusetts Democrats will follow the lead of "Al" Smith in deserting President Roosevelt and joining the forces of Gov. Alfred M. Landon. If "Al" has retained any considerable proportion of his 1928 Massachusetts following, the swing will be large and it will make Massachusetts a Landon State.

Confusion Over Hurleys

Perhaps the greatest vote puzzle will develop in the contest for State treasurer. The names of the candidates will constitute the puzzle. William E. Hurley, former Boston postmaster, is the Republican nominee. James M. Hurley, former State commissioner of civil service, is the Democratic standard bearer. As a result, it is expected there will be considerable unintentional split-ticket voting in connection with this office.

All in all, it looks like a great year for the voter who thinks carefully before voting and then casts his or her ballot for the best man for the particular post regardless of party affiliations.

E. M. M.

Brann Continues Recount of Votes In Maine Election

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 19 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann, apparently defeated as Democratic candidate for United States Senator at Maine's Sept. 14 election, today continued his inspection of ballots cast for that office.

Governor Brann was defeated by United States Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R), of Auburn by 4648, according to the official tabulation made by the Governor and council Saturday.

Counsel and workers for Brann today expected to complete the examination of votes cast in Hancock County and then begin inspection of those cast in Belfast, Waldo County.

Mills Busy Again, Warren, R. I., Faces Housing Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I., Oct. 19—This industrial town, badly battered during depression years, is lifting its head, throwing its shoulders back and marching forward with the prospect that it soon will be as happy and prosperous as it was in the boom days of 1928 and 1929.

With but one exception, all the industrial plants in the town have been purchased or leased by concerns which plan to start new enterprises or expand old ones. One textile company is humming with orders, employing 1000 persons and contemplating moving an additional mill to Warren to employ more workers.

With increased employment in the mills, a corresponding decrease in relief rolls has been registered. This month finds 35 per cent fewer persons on relief than in October, 1935, and the relief administrator reports a shortage of skilled laborers is developing. Only 10 carpenters and painters are on the WPA rolls, the administrator says, and there are no masons or bricklayers.

With the program of industrial rehabilitation completely successful, town officials now have launched a housing survey to determine how the town's facilities for housing new workers and executives can best be used.

McCarl to Speak At Conference Of N. E. Governors

Marking his first public appearance since completing his 15-year term as Comptroller General of the United States, John Raymond McCarl today accepted the invitation of the New England Council to come to Boston Nov. 19 and speak before the opening session of the twelfth annual New England Conference of the New England Governors and the industrial and business leaders of the six states.

"As the key fiscal officer and observer of federal finances from 1921 until his retirement June 29, 1936, Mr. McCarl is in a position to interpret for the New England industrial and business community the financial problems of the Federal Government that must be faced after the national election," said Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the New England Council, in announcing Mr. McCarl's acceptance. "Since his retirement in June, Mr. McCarl has devoted himself energetically, though unofficially, to the results of the enormous increases in Government spending and indebtedness, and is assisting the committee on reorganization of Government departments and agencies of which Senator Byrd of Virginia is chairman. His recent articles in the Saturday Evening Post have commanded nationwide attention.

"Mr. McCarl accepted our invitation to come to New England partly in recognition of the activity of the New England Council in stimulating the organization of taxpayers in New England as a means of controlling public expenditures in the interests of greater economy and efficiency. We believe his participation in the program of the twelfth New England Conference will further this movement in New England, as well as give to the 900 business leaders who will attend a constructive program for national economy in government. It is interesting to note that this place in the program of the New England Conference of 1933 was filled by Lewis A. Douglas, at that time Director of the Budget.

Japanese Exhibit Viewed by 80,646

With nine days more to run the current exhibition of Japanese art at the Museum of Fine Arts undoubtedly will have brought more than 100,000 persons to the galleries before it closes on Oct. 25, according to a bulletin just issued by the Supervisor of Museum Extension. Already, during a period of 31 days, the attendance mark has reached 80,646. The van Gogh works drew 100,376 in 24 days, but the record of 103,613 for 18 days, when Whistler's "Mother' was exhibited, is still unbroken.

Next in attendance to the abovementioned exhibtions come those of Japanese screens shown last year, with an attendance of 46,307 for 39 days, and of French paintings in 1935, with an attendance of 87,574 for 41 days.

Smith College Has 16 Overseas Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 19—International representation is not lacking at Smith College this year. Sixteen foreign students, representing 11 countries in all parts of the world, are enrolled.

Six of the girls are undergraduates; 11 are graduate students. Iraq sent three; Puerto Rico, three; Italy, two; and Canada, Chile, Turkey, Dansig, Scotland, France, India, and Spain, one each.

Democratic Hopes Raised by Coming Visit of Roosevelt

Unions Call Holiday To Hear Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 19

THE New Bedford Textile Council, composed of delegates from every labor union in the city, has declared a "labor holiday" for next Wednesday when President Roosevelt visits this city.

According to William E. G. Batty, secretary of the council, the action was taken after mill owners turned down a request for a conference relative to closing of the mills "so the workers can see and hear a President of the United States."

"They refused to confer with us," Mr. Batty said, "after sending us a terse reply that 'President Roosevelt is coming here as a candidate for President and not as President of the United States.'"

Mr. Batty said 20,000 workers would stay away from the mills Wednesday "and there will be no making up of the stoppage."

Mill owners refused to comment.

City Elections In R. I. Take On Air of 'Circus'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19—Unusual contests are provided in Rhode Island city elections this year.

Republicans are waging vigorous campaigns to overthrow Democratic Mayors in Providence, Pawtucket and Warwick.

In Woonsocket the political scene has taken on a circus atmosphere with the Democratic Mayor running this year as a Republican and the Democratic party expected to nominate a Republican as its candidate.

Mayor Dunne Renominated

Mayor James E. Dunne has been renominated by Providence Democrats. He already has served five two-year terms. The Republican Party has nominated John F. Collins, who was their candidate two years ago. Mayor Dunne won by 34,000 votes in 1932, but this margin was cut to 14,000 two years ago. Investigations into the handling of the city's tercentenary celebrations this year have given Republicans new hope for carrying the victory this year.

In Warwick, the Democratic mayor won by only seven votes two years ago. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and that tribunal reversed the decision giving the election to the Republican candidate by seven votes. The Democratic Legislature then ousted all members of the Supreme Court and appointed a new court which reversed the earlier decision and gave the Democratic candidate, Mayor John A. O'Brien, the decision. Mayor O'Brien is running for re-election against Albert P. Ruerat, Republican councilman.

Mayor Shifts Sides

Politicians are baffled by the unusual situation in Woonsocket. Mayor Felix A. Toupin long has been an active leader in the Democratic party. He was Democratic Lieutenant Governor of the State in 1923 and 1924 and has served several terms as Democratic Mayor of Woonsocket. During the past year, however, he has split with fellow Democrats. On Saturday night, Republicans chose him as their candidate for Mayor.

The possibility exists that he may be nominated by the Democrats as well, but his strength with his old party is waning and the Democrats are expected to nominate City Clerk Joseph Pratt, long active as a Republican. Mr. Pratt ran as Republican candidate for General Treasurer of the State two years ago.

Rift in Machine Seen

Pawtucket Republicans are heartened by what they believe is a rift in the smooth-working Democratic machine that has been controlling that city for four years. Mayor John F. Quinn, Democrat, has refused to run for office again and has repudiated the machine headed by City Auditor Thomas P. McCoy.

Democrats carried Pawtucket by only 3000 votes in the 1934 election, and the rift in the party this year increases chances that Republicans can overthrow the Administration.

Walsh to Address Roosevelt Banquet

Senator David I. Walsh, Senator Alben W. Barclay of Kentucky, Governor Curley, Joseph Patrick Kennedy, former chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission; Senator Marcus A. Coolidge and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman of New York will be speakers at the Roosevelt Victory dinner to be held at Hotel Copley Plaza at 7 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 24, under the auspices of the Roosevelt Voters League of Massachusetts.

"The Roosevelt Voters League," Mr. O'Connell said, "is made up of Democrats, liberal Republicans and independent voters who are anxious to insure the re-election of the President. It is significant that so many of the members who have enrolled are from other parties, showing that the issues involved transcend the usual party lines."

President's Addresses in New England Expected to Help Cause

Situation Daily Gets More Complex

Curley Viewed by Some as More of Issue Than Presidency in Massachusetts

This is the big week for the Massachusetts Democrats.

Like well-trained marathon runners Republicans expect to let the impact of President Roosevelt's visit Wednesday spend itself and then loose their big reserves for the final campaign sprint.

Whether this strategy will be effective or not, only Nov. 3 can tell, but advices from the Biltmore Hotel offices in New York of the National Democratic committee indicate that the loyal sons of Jefferson and Jackson have just about conceded New England. They are depending solely upon the persuasive powers of the President to swing the pendulum the other way.

Confused Picture

President Roosevelt will find a confused picture in Massachusetts. He will find the normally 80 per cent plurality of the Democrats in Boston cut, in the opinon of the Boston election commission, to 70 per cent. He will find Governor Curley—one of his principal "Before Chicago" supporters—almost more of an issue in the campaign than he is himself.

He will find a consequential block of the usually steadfast Democratic Roman Catholic vote alienated from himself by the Union Party. In a confidential moment he may be told by Governor Curley that to some observers the Union Party with their estimated poll of 100,000 votes are seen as holding the balance of power in Massachusetts.

The mechanics of the campaign's final days are now rather well outlined. The President, of course, will speak in Providence Wednesday morning, motor up to Boston, pausing for brief moments at several way towns, will speak on the Common in Boston Wednesday afternoon and will deliver his principal address in Worcester Wednesday night.

Hope for Landon Visit

Republicans have not entirely abandoned hope that Governor Landon may still find it possible to wedge a Boston speech into his tightly-packed schedule, although it was announced that the California expedition precluded a New England tour. Mr. Landon, however, delights in surprise tactics. Witness his Maine decision and now, California.

But even if Mr. Landon cannot come, the G. O. P. has planned one of the most ambitious of rallies in Boston Garden the night of Oct. 31, 10 days after the President's visit. The principal speaker now scheduled is John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman of the Republicans.

There were some political observers in Boston today, but not many, who attached great importance to the effect of the President's visit on the state tickets. They claimed that a sweep in favor of either Governor Landon or the President would inevitably carry the state ticket of the victorious party with him. There are others, however, who suggest that Governor Curley is almost as great an issue in Massachusetts as is President Roosevelt.

General Interest

For that reason there is considerable general interest in the state campaigns.

Both Democrats and Republicans swung into eastern Massachusetts after extensive forays in the western part last week. With the President's eldest son leading the caravan and Governor Curley in conspicuous attendance at the major rallies, the Democrats are concentrating in Essex and Middlesex counties with side excursions into Fall River, New Bedford and Taunton Friday night.

Republicans, encouraged by the Literary Digest showing them with a plurality in Greater Boston, are building fnces in this long-lost territory and in Plymouth County.

O'Brien Tour

Almost entirely ignoring his right-handed duties as a vice-presidential nominee of the Union Party, Thomas C. O'Brien prepared this week to bring his left-handed Union Party senatorial campaign

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

School Music Held 'Pickin' Up'

The depression, at least in the field of school music, is over, according to John Patten Marshall, dean of Boston University's college of music, who has noticed a large increase in the number of graduates placed in school positions during the last year, and an equally large increase in the number of people who are studying school music courses at the college of music this semester.

"The registration in these courses has increased approximately 30 per cent over last year," Dean Marshall stated, citing this year's figures of 211 over last year's 161. This figure is not the total for the college, but merely for one part of the curriculum. "For several years, the music courses in public school systems were looked upon as one of the factors which could be cut down while times were hard, but now the study of music is becoming important again. The field of instrumental music, and the work of school orchestras and bands is becoming increasingly popular," he said.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8.

Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"Call It a Day," comedy by Dodie Smith. Starring Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. 8:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Hamlet," starring Leslie Howard. 8.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Ramona," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10:10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN — "Give Me Your Heart," with Roland Young and Kay Francis. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Sitting on the Moon," with Roger Pryor. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15.

EXETER — "State Fair," with Will Rogers and Janet Gaynor. 2:15, 5:55, 8. Also "Pepper," featuring Jane Withers and Irvin S. Cobb. 3:50, 6:30, 9:35.

BOSTON—"The Big Game," with James Gleason and June Travis. 10:48 a. m., 1:49, 4:50, 7:51, 10:30. Stage: Ken Maynard, cowboy star, with his horse "Tarzan." Also "Frontier Follies."

METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple in "Dimples." 11:51 a. m., 2:21, 5:11, 8:01, 10:31. Stage: Hal Kemp and his orchestra with "Paradise Follies."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Devil Is a Sissy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "They Met in a Taxi." Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

UNIVERSITY — Robert Montgomery in "Piccadilly Jim" 3, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Crime of Dr. Forbes," with Gloria Stuart. 1:35, 4:45, 8.

UPTOWN—"Stage Struck," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1, 4, 7:10. Also "Everything Is Thunder." 2:35, 5:40, 8:40.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Anthony Adverse," featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 1:22, 4, 6:35, 9:15. Paramount: 8:45, 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:15.

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:30, 3:40, 7:50, 9:50. Also "How to Sleep," "The March of Fashion," "Hawaiian Memories," and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Men in White." 1:50, 5, 8:15. Also "Rose Marie," featuring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:10, 6:20, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Crime Does Not Pay." "Let's Go America." "Heart of the Sierras." "Barnyard Amateurs." "Gypsy Revels." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs
On Page 11

TREMONT—"Mutiny on the Bounty," with Charles Laughton. 8:40, 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. Also "Cheerful Music." 10:53 a. m., 1:23, 3:53, 6:23, 9:03.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting. 15 Beacon Street. 6.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Round Table meeting. Illustrated lecture on outdoor life by Harold C. Cook, State Forester of Massachusetts. 3 Joy Street. 8.

KIWANIS CLUB—Twentieth Anniversary party. Hotel Touraine. Dinner at 7:30.

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY—Address on "What Europeans Think of Us—The New Development in Ireland," by William Griffin, New York publisher. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 8.

METEOROLOGICAL SEMINAR — Atmospheric Operations, Guggenheim Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 7:30.

WPA LECTURE—"Sweden," by Arne Menton, with Swedish dances, presented by a WPA dance group. Joyce Kilmer School, Baker Street, Roxbury. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Spanish Art," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

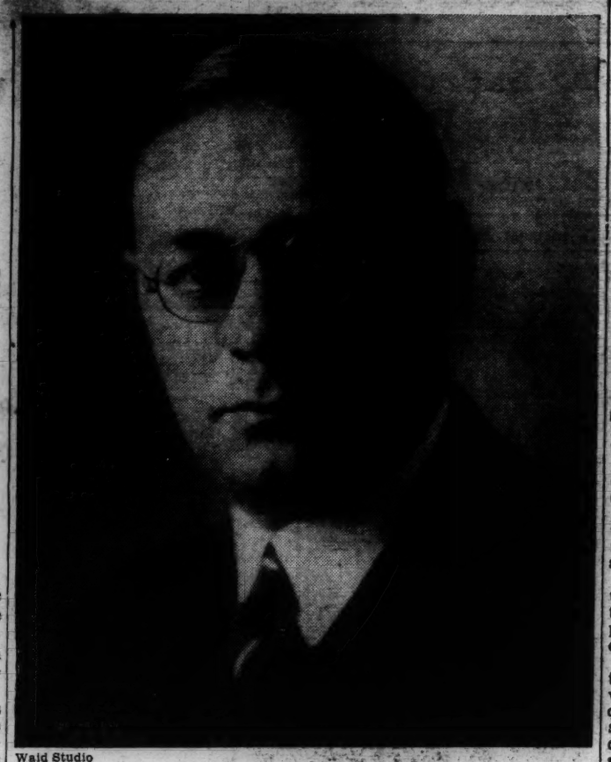
WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Second in a series of lectures on "Pertinent Points of Law for Women," by Mrs. Muriel B. Churchill, entitled "Fools Rush In." 40 Beacon Street. 11 a. m.

Judge Forte's Career One of Service

Republican candidate for Attorney General not only a successful lawyer but a special justice, a law school professor and holder of Harvard degree of Doctor of Juridical Science.

Massachusetts Candidates

This is the first of eight articles in which will be presented the political background of each of the major party candidates for Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and State Auditor. Tomorrow the candidacy of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and Democratic candidate for re-election, will be discussed. For the records of the candidates for United States Senator, Governor and Lieutenant Governor, see the Monitor series which started Aug. 31.



Waid Studio

Judge Felix Forte

The Massachusetts election battle for the Attorney General's office brings Judge Felix Forte, schoolmaster, into political conflict with Paul A. Dever, his one-time law pupil.

Possibly more learned than his pupil, nevertheless Judge Forte, the Republican nominee, is the less experienced politically. Whereas the 33-year-old Dever has served for nearly two years as the state's chief prosecuting officer, Judge Forte is now seeking state-wide office for the first time. The present campaign is the first really serious political journey the Somerville Judge ever has attempted.

Not a Politician

Mr. Forte does not look the part of a politician. In fact, he denies any desire to be a politician as such. Yet few will argue against his ability to fill with honor the political office of Attorney General.

His capacity for work, as evidenced by his record during his struggle to become one of Boston's foremost attorneys, most certainly qualifies him for the Attorney General's office, which many persons believe is one of the most active of the six state elective positions.

Judge Forte right now is filling three positions—practicing attorney, with a sizable practice, professor of law at Boston University school of law, and special justice of the Somerville District Court.

However, Judge Forte hastens to assure those to whom he talks that since he announced his candidacy for Attorney General he has sat on the bench only once, and that time on a case which had already proceeded before his announcement. Since obtaining the nomination in the September primary, the Judge has avoided sitting on the bench, thus leaving no real opening for a legitimate attack from his Democratic opponent, Paul A. Dever, present Attorney General.

Criticized Judge

The latter has criticized the judge for not resigning his judicial post, but Mr. Forte has considerable precedent to back up his present situation. Governor Ely was a special justice until he had secured the gubernatorial post. In fact there are at least two instances where full-time justices of the Commonwealth were elected Governor while serving on the bench.

Judge Forte's capacity for work is readily seen in his record at Harvard University while taking a course to obtain a decree of doctor of juridical science, an honor which he prizes highly.

This degree is given by invitation only. The course is recognized as extremely difficult. Judge Forte was invited by Harvard to take the course in 1922. There were 50 members in the class from all over the world. Practically every member, except the judge, was forced to spend full time in study and preparation. Their work extended even into Sundays.

Judge Forte, on the other hand, had a family to support, therefore, could not afford to give up his practice and his teaching post at Boston University. Therefore, he attended the classes daily. At the same time, he continued his lectures at Boston University, which were scheduled three nights a week, three hours a night. The schedule necessitated his leaving class 10 minutes early on lecture nights and a whirlwind trip to Boston.

Continued Practice

Meanwhile, the Judge continued his law practice and sat on the bench one week. At the end of the year only two men received higher marks than he. Those two men had prepared especially for the course before going to Harvard. In addition they had no outside duties to perform.

Thus, with this record, no political foe can declare Judge Forte is not capable of top-speed work.

The Judge considers the Harvard course the finest possible training for the Attorney General post. In it he studied various subjects closely allied with the post, including third degree, matter of bail, appointment of judges, and kindred subjects.

Like his opponent, Judge Forte has worked hard on the way to the top in the legal world. Born in the North End, June 30, 1895, of a needy family, he attende... Boston public schools. At Boston University he graduated at the head of his class, although he was the youngest member.

Passed Bar Tests

At the age of 21, he passed the Massachusetts Bar examinations and began the practice of law. Through a peculiar set of circumstances he became the youngest man ever to take the examination. The law says a person must be 21 to take the bar examination. Yet the "exam" rules are so arranged that a person cannot take it until 15 days after he reaches that age, because the application must be made at least 15 days before the date of the examination. Mr. Forte, through a special plea to the examiners, was able to take the test the same day that he filed his application.

His success as a trial lawyer led to his appointment to the Boston University school of law faculty as an instructor. In 1921, he was promoted to an associate professor and in 1929 was made a full professor of law.

It was in 1926, while Mr. Dever, his opponent, was attending B. U. law school, that Mr. Forte had Mr. Dever as a pupil. Judge Forte taught a class in evidence which Mr. Dever attended.

Made Special Justice

In 1930 Gov. Frank G. Allen appointed Mr. Forte a special justice, a post which he has held since and will continue to hold when and if he is elected Attorney General.

In the legal world Judge Forte is a well known figure, but as a politician he is a newcomer. His only previous political connection came early in his life, when, as a young lawyer, he was told that a political campaign helped to build up a legal practice. At that time he ran for State Senator as a Republican in the district controlled by the late Martin Lomasney, one of the most powerful of Boston's ward bosses. Needless to say, he did not win.

Judge Forte contends he is not interested in politics as politics. In fact he is interested in no other post than that of Attorney General, the only position in which he can employ for public benefit the legal talent he possesses. During the campaign, before the pre-primary convention in June, there was some talk of giving Judge Forte some other position on the ticket, such as State Treasurer. However, it is understood, Judge Forte insisted on the Attorney General's post or nothing.

Strategy Seen

There are those politicians in the Republican party and particularly in the Democratic party who believe the judge was placed on the Republican ticket only to give it racial balance, the strategy being to attract to the Republican party the suport of the Italian voter.

Judge Forte takes an entirely different stand. He contends his critics are unwise in considering him merely a racial candidate. His political strength, he argues, comes from the students he has taught at Boston University and among his colleagues in the legal profession. In his 15 years at Boston University, he points out, thousands of pupils, Republicans and Democrats alike, have attended his classes. He claims most of them as his supporters and that they, as such, are boosting the Forte candidacy throughout the State.

The judge actually resents the term racial candidate, inasmuch as he believes a man should be considered for high political office not because he is an Italian, an Irishman or of any other origin, but because of his ability to serve the State. As citizens of the United States, the voters and candidates are Americans, he said, and should be considered as such.

Credits Opponent

While the judge attacks his opponent nightly on various issues, he agrees readily he has done some good things in office, such as proceeding against bucket shop conditions in Massachusetts, against the illegal practice of law and against illegal operations by collection agencies.

Yet he takes the stand that much more could be done than has been accomplished. Some collection agencies, which should have been wiped out, have been allowed to continue business, he insisted.

Bucket shops are still operating, he charges, and Massachusetts has not yet been freed of the conditions which earned the State the reputation of being a "cesspool for fraudulent stocks."

Judge Forte pledged himself to continue the campaign to rid Massachusetts of fraudulent stock operators, to proceed further in driving out those collection agencies which mulct bill owers of sums far in excess of the actual amount due. Furthermore, he declared, he would attempt to rid the legal profession of those who are illegally practicing law.

Has Other Plans

The Somerville judge, who perfected his English while a reporter on Boston newspapers, has several other plans for action if he succeeds in displacing Mr. Dever as Attorney General.

One concerns justice for the needy. Insisting his plans are not political hocum, as some might suspect as the result of the political campaign, Judge Forte declared he will conduct a study to determine whether the poor are receiving adequate protection under the present system. He will study how the small claims court system is operating, whether it is actually benefiting the people for which it was established or developing into a system advantageous to utility companies. According to the judge, utility companies are frequently turning to this court to collect small bills, under $35, from the more needy class of people.

The judge also plans to look into the proposal that a public defender be provided to defend persons in various cases.

Effect of Loans

Judge Forte points out that in other countries there are departments of justice which study the effect of laws, but added that no such department exists here. However, he said, Massachusetts has established a special commission called the Massachusetts Judicial Council to which various problems are referred by the Legislature for study. The judge plans to co-operate with this council more closely than any Attorney General in the past, in an effort to determine how the various laws are operating and what the needs of the people are in the matter of laws.

Reduction of expenditures in the Attorney General's department without impairing the service is another Forte campaign pledge. He charges that the present Attorney General has increased expenses 100 per cent and he declares the work could and can be done for considerably less.

In his campaign he has the support of numerous lawyers, one of whom is that world famous scholar and legal authority, Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, one of the faculty by whom Judge Forte was examined when he was awarded the school's highest honor, the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science.

Indorsed by Pound

When the Forte pre-convention campaign was under way, Dean Pound wrote to Judge Forte: "I hear you spoken of for Attorney General. That is a position hardly of less importance, as things are, than that of Governor. It needs a man of high integrity, firmness of character, good sense and knowledge of the law, with steadfast determination to enforce the law, without which legislation is futile and administration is arbitrary. Because I know you to possess these qualities, I am glad to give this testimony and I wish you success."

This testimony is certain to influence many voters, for many are bound to say, "If Dean Pound indorses him, then he must be an able attorney."

Edgar M. Mills

Francen Inc. of New York

A Representative, Miss Van, will be at Hotel Vendome, Boston, October 20 to 22, showing the newest in corsets, lingerie and negligee. May we serve you?

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins
NOVEMBER 10

DoYou Realize?
No Law in the United States Restricts Vivisection

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OTHER STORES THROUGHOUT GREATER BOSTON

Bay State to Take Biennial Vote On Liquor Licenses

Massachusetts voters at the polls, Nov. 3, will decide, not only the State's official "Who's Who," and their national preferences, but whether they want liquor sold in their home town or city, and how they want it.

Permission to sell liquor in a town or city is granted or forbidden each two years by the popular vote of the citizens of the locality.

It was emphasized by dry leaders that citizens favorable to the granting of all kinds of liquor licenses need only vote on the first of the three questions on the ballot. On the other hand those who are opposed to granting of all kinds of liquor licenses must vote "no" on all three questions:

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages?
2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages?
3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises?

Irrespective of the vote in questions two or three, if a majority of voters of any city or town answer question one in the affirmative, the sale of alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises is authorized in that town or city.

Democrats Await Roosevelt's Visit

(Continued from Page 9)

activity, to a peak. He planned a two-day speaking tour into western Massachusetts.

It seems logical that President Roosevelt may be able to help Governor Curley in the matter of the Union Party. The primary clearly showed that the Union Party strength was largely drawn from the Democratic ranks and it is hoped by some Democratic observers that Mr. Roosevelt will say something to swing these new followers of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin back into their traditional party affiliations.

The time for such swinging is surely opportune. Recent rumblings from the Vatican have not served to solidify the radio priest's strength with his Roman Catholic followers, while his visit here last week with its attendant publicity anent the situation in Rhode Island and the unfortunate tiff with a reporter, did not augment the Union party membership. The exact strength of the Union party is of course problematical. Just how much justification there may be in the Democrats' hope that the President's visit will lure Union party affiliates back to their wonted bandwagon is a matter only for speculation, but at least the President has his opportunity.

If the Union party membership is drawn from the Democratic ranks, it is equally recognizable that Townsend Plan strength was chiefly recruited from Republican lists. For this reason, Republican observers were not exactly taken unawares last week when their senatorial aspirant, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., made overtures to Townsendites. While not endorsing the $200-a-month-for-all-over-60 plan in detail, Mr. Lodge has advised Townsend chieftains that he does favor old-age pensions within the limits of government resources.

If this view is accepted as satisfactory by Townsend Plan advocates—and since nothing better appears to be forthcoming elsewhere it probably will be accepted—Mr. Lodge will have effectively solidified Republicans to face the divided Democrats.

Jooss Ballet

By Richard Tucker, Boston

Appearing at the Metropolitan Theater, Providence, R. I., Oct. 21

What's Going On in the Arts

Kreisler

OPENING the new recital season in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, Fritz Kreisler submitted three compositions whose present form his hand had had a part in shaping. They were Schumann's Fantasy for violin and orchestra, in C major, op. 131; Paganini's Konzertstück (First movement of Concerto No. 2 in D major), and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Fantasy on Russian Themes. The only other item of the program was Bach's Sonata No. 1, in G minor, for violin alone.

The most interesting of the three numbers to which the violinist's name is attached was the Schumann Fantasy. This work, written for Joachim, has not become known through public performance because it showed traces of the composer's mental derangement. Mr. Kreisler, finding in it much of Schumann's genius, has revised it to make its virtues available. He has done his work with reverence, and has included the composer's original cadenza. The result is very Schumannesque, romantically graceful and pleasing, a characteristic addition to the violin repertory.

Not so much can be said for the Paganini revision. This is banal show-music, claiming attention merely for its virtuosic hurdles.

The chief musical interest of the program resided naturally in the Bach sonata, to which Mr. Kreisler brought his rare qualities of tone, style and musicianship. The playing of the Fugue must be excepted from this praise; here the violinist slipped in his bowing, and was uncertain in his intonation and his rhythm. Indeed, he is never at his best in this exacting type of music.

Carl Lamson as usual provided understanding support at the piano. The audience was large and very enthusiastic.

L. A. S.

Fritz Pfeiffer of Provincetown

A NOTEWORTHY exhibition occupies the walls of the gallery of the Boston City Club, Ashburton place entrance. It consists of oil paintings by a Provincetown artist, Fritz Pfeiffer. Not often does this gallery look as lively as with this show.

Mr. Pfeiffer has given us an opportunity to follow his evolution in style. And with the continuing change of fashion and the tendency of artists to alter their methods, either through emulating others or through inner conviction, we have come to expect variations in a painter's style. It is naturally heartening to find the changes in the direction of widened vision, increased sensitiveness and improved handling of the medium.

This painter was trained originally at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. Later he worked at the Robert Henri School. Pictures painted in his early twenties show a training in accordance with the naturalistic outlook, a style inspired to a degree by Manet, but really stemming back to the old chiaroscuro manner. These early oils are somber and impersonal, and for all their devotion to surface rendering, they seem unreal. To Bostonians they will will seem like Sargent. However, there is no evidence that Mr. Pfeiffer worked in the very literal, topographical manner. As years pass, he abandons the excessive interest in light and shadow and paints in simpler fashion. The pictures portray outdoor scenes, boats and houses and streets, and if the color of water or the line tracery of rigging interests the artist more, he emphasizes it.

Later pictures include a group of miniatures in which Mr. Pfeiffer emphasizes bulk. Gables, hills, trees, boats are built up so that they are solid in space. The painter dwells upon that quality almost to excess. The impasto is thick and he maintains the feeling of density through tone and pigment itself.

This also seems a phase, for the paintings which bear the latest date marks, 1935 and 1936, indicate that Mr. Pfeiffer has modified his methods and that he has turned to a more cohesive design, flattening forms somewhat, providing transitions between details so that the picture appears unified and harmonious. His latest canvases are his best, for they show least the struggle with, while they evince most from, the means. Mr. Pfeiffer sometimes prefers grayish tones, not the somber, dingy hues of his student days, but silvery, luminous variable grays which are pleasing and alive.

One appreciates in studying these paintings how salutary is the experience of the American artist who abandons the discipline of academies and goes forth audaciously to work in modern methods. Artists who have had the courage to take this path have benefited by the experience and almost invariably have attained stronger and more authentic results.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; closed on Mondays; Sunday, 1 to 5. Loan exhibition of Japanese art; also display of Finds from Indus Valley at Chanhu-Daro Sind; etchings by Rembrandt, wood cut by Holbein. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Old master drawings, furniture and silver; paintings by Denman W. Ross; seventeenth and eighteenth century American paintings; Persian pottery and paintings.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of Germanic art.
Boston City Club—Oil paintings by Fritz Pfeiffer Through Oct. 30.
Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.
Doll & Richards—Exhibition of small paintings, water colors; prints of Harvard and historical Boston.
Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.
Women's City Club—Autumn landscapes. Through Oct. 31.
Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of legal prints including portraits, caricatures, court scenes, original documents.
Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of contemporary painting and sculpture.
Copley Society—Exhibition of pastels by Sarah Swift Brownell. Through Oct. 30.
Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by Constance Mary Rowe; water colors by Yovan Radenkovitch and Frederick O'Hara. Through Oct. 25.
Boston Art Club—Exhibition of drawings, painting and crafts by Boston Teachers Club. Oct. 20-Nov. 7.
Boston Athenaeum—Exhibition of 18th century engravings of English Eccentrics, etc.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Exhibition of lithographs by Albert Barker. Through Oct. 31.
Federal Art Gallery—Water colors by WPA artists. Through Oct. 31.
Harley Perkins Gallery—Paintings by Harley Perkins. Through Oct. 24.
Boston Public Library—Exhibition of history of aviation illustrated by books, pictures and models. Through Oct. 31.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members. Through Oct. 29.
Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibit by members of the guild.
Vose Galleries—Portraits by Hovsep Pushman, also portraits by Ann Peterson.
Goodspeeds Book Shop—Exhibit of lithographs by Albert Barker.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor On Monday)

Behind the Microphone

A contrast in travel was offered radio listeners yesterday. We wonder how many heard the account over WNAC of H. R. Ekins, Scripps-Howard reporter, of his trip by air from Manila across the Pacific to San Francisco. He is one of three reporters seeking to cut world travel time. Later in the evening NBC also broke in upon the Symphonie Moderne over WBZ at 8 p. m. to give an interview with Alan Villiers, well-known writer on square-rigged sailing vessels. Mr. Villiers told of his just finished two and one half year round trip voyage from England to Australia!

Boston radio stations perhaps may be visited soon by numbers of foreign gentlemen, studying their facilities and talking to radio executives. One of the largest and most distinguished groups of European radio officialdom ever to visit the United States is expected to arrive early in November to observe American radiocasting.

The occasion is the invitation by Lenox R. Lohr, president of the National Broadcasting Company, to the International Broadcasting Union in Switzerland to send representatives to the United States.

Heading the group of noted foreigners will be Robert Jardillier, French minister of communications, and Maurice Rambert, president of the I. B. U. Mr. Rambert, one of the world's earliest radio pioneers, is known to radiocasting officials throughout the globe.

On arrival in New York, the party will be greeted by Mr. Lohr for N. B. C. and Max Jordan and Fred Bate, N. B. C. European representatives. Both Mr. Jordan and Mr. Bate will be in New York to serve as joint hosts with Mr. Lohr during the party's visit.

The first members of the delegation, which will number about 25, will arrive from Sweden on the Gripsholm on Oct. 25, with the party to be completed when the Europa docks on Nov. 5. M. Jardillier and Mr. Rambert will arrive on the S. S. Champlain on Nov. 4.

The visit of the foreign officials will last two weeks. The group is expected to inspect radio facilities in New York, Washington, Chicago, Buffalo and possibly other cities.

Taking practical issue with recorded programs which mark so much of Boston morning radio entertainment, Station WORL today inaugurated a morning show at 7:30, Morning Varieties, which features "live" talent. This show will go on the air daily at 7:30 a. m. and will bring well-known local artists before the microphone with the music of a local popular orchestra. The station management is going to try some novel interest-catching features on this period which should bring it above the level of recorded talent shows. WORL is on 920 kilocycles, midway between WBZ and WHDH on the dial.

A. D. H.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Washington	Oct. 21	Cobh Oct. 27	Oct. 20, 8:00 pm	Oct. 21, 8:00 am
‡Queen Mary	Oct. 21	Cherbourg Oct. 26	Oct. 20, 8:00 pm	Oct. 21, 8:00 am
Bremen	Oct. 24	Cherbourg Oct. 30	Oct. 24, 1:00 pm	Oct. 24, 8:00 pm
Aquitania	Oct. 28	Southampton Nov. 3	Oct. 27, 8:00 pm	Oct. 28, 8:00 am
Ile de France	Oct. 30	Plymouth Nov. 4	Oct. 29, 8:00 pm	Oct. 30, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Manukai	San Francisco	Nov. 3	Oct. 29, 4:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Oct. 30	Oct. 26, 4:00 pm	Oct. 26, 8:30 pm

†Irish Free State only. ‡Except I. F. S. †Australia must be specially addressed.

What the Politicians Say

Robert Donovan, president of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Club of Middlesex county, speaking at the Republican forum, Boston, today:

"I feel it my solemn duty to pledge myself to John Haigis, and do my best to drive Charles F. Hurley from public life. . . ."

As his reason, Mr. Donovan related the following story:

"In 1931, the City of Somerville was negotiating for a site for a new police station. Among the properties considered was one owned by Charles F. Hurley. The property was assessed for $26,000 I introduced an order to take this by eminent domain, having been informed by Mr. Hurley that approximately the assessed price would be satisfactory to him. . . .

"However, I learned that Mr. Hurley, through his political connections, was maneuvering for a price of $92,000. . . . Therefore I immediately withdrew any support for the measure. . . . The measure was finally sand-bagged through the board. But the outrageous price asked was so disgraceful, and so much public clamor was aroused, that when the case was tried in court, the award was cut down to $76,000."

Governor Curley, Democratic senatorial nominee, speaking at Boston rallies, last night:

"By saving the American people from starvation in March of 1933, President Roosevelt has unquestionably made possible the preservation of the form of government under which we live and was responsible for the prevention of the establishment of a national communism. . . .

"It is futile and it is stupid for any individual to say, as Mr. Landon has said, that his election will mean that every unemployed man in American can be placed at work. They can't go to work—the jobs are not here."

Harry Grossman, past president of the Carpenters Union, local No. 157, in a statement issued today:

"Labor is well able to speak for itself and recognizes labor's friend in John W. Haigis, candidate for Governor. The legislative record of John W. Haigus stands out as a beacon light. When labor needed a real friend, he was never found wanting. I, therefore, endorse him 100 per cent and urge all my friends in my union, as well as in the other unions, to do likewise."

Charles F. Hurley, Democratic nominee for Governor, speaking at Boston rallies last night:

"Mr. Haigis, honesty in government has been your campaign slogan. Be honest with the electorate. Tell all the facts, the whole truth in reference to the purchase of the bonds (the $1,400,000 worth of municipal bonds bought by Mr. Hurley from the Legal Securities Corporation), which for political purposes you now criticise.

"You knew, Mr. Haigis, that in my six years as treasurer millions of dollars worth of bonds and securities have been purchased, and you knew that on the particular purchase of bonds you now condemn, the Commonwealth did not lose one penny. But, on the contrary, you know that the State Treasurer can sell those bonds today and realize a profit to the Commonwealth of approximately $193,611."

Philip G. Bowker, candidate for re-election as State Representative from Brookline, in a radio address yesterday:

"Defeat the government of James M. Curley, by James M. Curley and for James M. Curley.

"Even though we retire this misfit executive to permanent private life, which now seems a foregone conclusion, it will be many years before we can fully recover from the severe blow dealt the state by Curley's election as Governor.

"By now the people must certainly be tired of sensation after sensation, of S-1 accidents, balloon budgets, ballot law hearings, gift contracts, high-priced tool boxes, Mashpee Indians, fake bombs, hidden dictographs, beach scenes from Miami and Honolulu. Dolan, dummy corporations and cheap politics."

John W. Haigis, Republican gubernatorial nominee, speaking at a Boston rally staged for him by Democrats, last night:

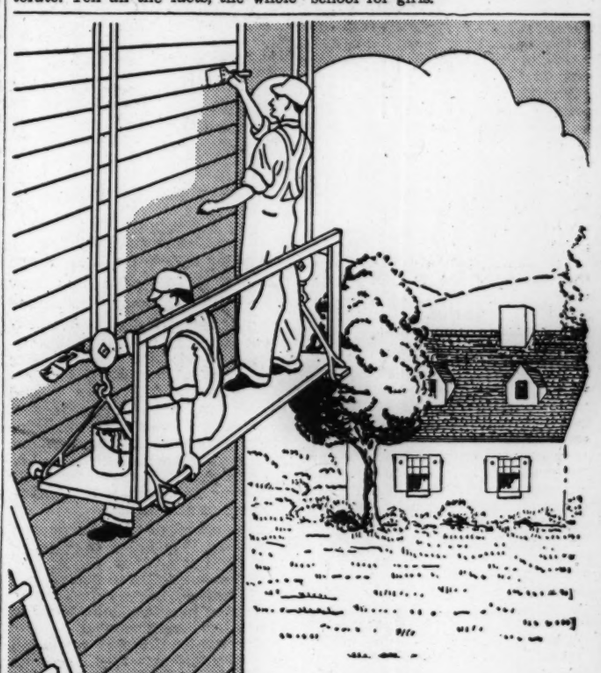
"I don't think there is a chance my opponent will be elected, but if he is, it will mean a continuation of the administration of the last 21 months under Governor Curley.

"I do not claim everything the Republican Party has done is right and I do not claim that everything the Democratic Party has done is wrong. But I promise you this: I promise to conduct the office of Governor in an efficient and dignified manner, as is due the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Landmark Faces Wrecker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 — A brick house erected in 1864, the interior and woodwork of which was designed by H. H. Richardson, famous architect of that time, and one of the few landmarks of that period, is to be sold or destroyed, its owner, Mayor Allen H. Bagg, said yesterday. It stands on Wendell avenue and formerly was used as a school for girls.



Painting is a good investment

Many three-centuries-old houses in New England attest the preservative quality of good paint. Painting adds years to the serviceability of any building—to say nothing of the improvement it makes in appearance. Good paint and good painters are advertised in

The Christian Science Monitor

Needham Taps a Subterranean Reservoir in Its Own Backyard

New well with capacity of 5,000,000 gallons a day, that eventually will replace present water system of the town, attracts attention of many visitors.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEEDHAM, Mass., Oct. 19—"To the New Well." So read neat signs along Needham roadsides which have sent hundreds of intrigued readers along Charles River street to the side of the town's new 5,000,000-gallon-a-day well.

But the signs point to something more significant than the well itself. They indicate a new idea in municipal operation—the idea of dramatizing the spending of the taxpayers' money and the services which the taxpayers get in return.

For several months now the little pine grove near the bridge across the river to South Natick has been the objective of evening automobile or bicycle rides. Every step of the drilling and equipment of the well has been watched closely by a fair cross section of those who will eventually drink the water pumped from it. Town officials have been on hand to explain operations to the hundreds of visitors.

During the August "dog days" it proved to be a particularly attractive sight to see floods of icy water, crystal clear, sluicing from a big tank fed by a powerful stream spurting from an eight-inch pipe, as the tests were run. Able to pump 5,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, the Layne-Bowler Engineering Company, drillers of this new type of "shutter-screen, gravel-packed" well announced it as the biggest flow of any well they have yet completed in New England—a territory into which they have just entered after marked success in areas more affected by droughts.

Only Eight-Inch Pipe

With the well completed and the tests run there is nothing more romantic to be seen now at the site of the well than an eight-inch pipe protruding above the ground. For the benefit of visitors who have followed the directions of the signs, though, a large blue print has been mounted in a waterproof shelter box attached to a tree. It shows just what lies at the other end of the pipe, 90 feet underground.

The blue print gives a general idea of the construction of the well. A concrete shaft goes down for about 30 feet through the surface sand to a layer of hard pan which completely shuts off surface water and river seepage from possible contact with the 56 feet of water-bearing sand and gravel below it.

For the first 25 feet of this water-bearing strata the wall of the well is composed of a 24-inch casing of Layne-Bowler vitreous enameled shutter screen. From the bottom of this to the iron base plate there is a similar casing of 18-inch diameter. For 12 inches all around the shutter screen is a filling of washed gravel.

The pump bowls are located near the bottom of the 24-inch shutter screen casing. Below them an eight-inch suction pipe extends to a point a little above the base plate.

To Retire Old Wells

It is planned to begin pumping about 500,000 gallons a day from the well about the beginning of this month. Although Needham now uses about 800,000 gallons a day, the size of present water mains will make it impossible to retire the older pumping stations immediately. This retirement is the final objective, though, since the old surface wells have been pumped to a point near their capacity this summer and as the town grows, a certain amount of contamination is seen as a possibility.

During the next several years it is planned to gradually complete the change-over until the Glancy and Dedham Avenue pumping stations will be retained only as reserve supplies in case of emergencies. The new mains from the well are of 14-inch diameter. They will be connected at first with the dead end of the present eight-inch system of pipes in use in the town.

Fresh Water Underground

Experts estimate that 55 per cent of the fresh water on the North American continent is underground, according to P. D. Bowler of the Layne-Bowler concern. He and his associates have built up a complete system of studying geological formations, drilling test wells, constructing wells and installing special pumps of their own design. They hold 32 basic patents.

In the drought areas of the West, Mr. Bowler states, it has been absolutely necessary to tap these underground reserves. His company has been active there for several years—operating from its home office in Memphis, Tenn.

In the East, however, he points out, the tendency has been to carefully preserve natural lakes or to build outdoor reservoirs, connecting them with cities and towns by long pipe lines.

In spite of the good supply of surface water in New England, however, it is becoming recognized that there are no better reservoirs than nature's own subterranean stores and that to allow nature to do its own "piping" is a good deal cheaper and more satisfactory than the other method.

Supply Called Unlimited

By going only 90 feet into its own "back yard" Needham has now tapped an apparently unlimited supply of water which has evidently flowed from a point many miles distant, Mr. Bowler states. He explains that since the mean annual temperature at Needham is 53 degrees and that of water from the new well is 42 degrees it is reasonable to suppose that the water proceeds from some territory where the mean annual temperature is distinctly lower—probably considerably to the north.

Another interesting fact in connection with the well is that the water level in it is higher than that of the Charles River near by.

Although this is the biggest producer of wells built by the new Layne Bowler New England subsidiary, it is not the only one which has aroused interest. The company's patented "mud scow suction bailer"—with which digging of the wells is accomplished—has also dug a municipal well in Woburn, from which advance calculations point to a 4,000,000 gallon a day supply.

In North Woburn a 4,000,000-gallon well has been completed for the big plant of the New England Chemical Company.

By a Staff Photographer

Views of the Town's New Well and the Machinery That Operates It

A Controlled Geyser as Water Is Pumped to the Surface — Sign That Brings Visitors to Inspect the System — The Pumping Unit That Does the Work

School Bells Call Watchmen to Class In 'Three R's' of Fire Prevention

School bells rang today at the Massachusetts State House.

But the pupils were adults, all men, and with jobs too.

Curriculum was limited to the three R's of fire prevention and control. Class started at 2:30 p. m. Sessions lasted two hours. The students—watchmen from all parts of Massachusetts, who in the future will attend these classes once a week.

The idea is to make out of just ordinary watchmen trained sentinels who will know what to do and how to do it and when.

Known as the Watchman's Training School, conceived by the committee on fire prevention of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the idea of this educational institution "caught on." Leading cities of the country have followed the plan and scores of others have requested copies of the Boston program, with the assertion that they, too, were considering similar schools, it has been disclosed by Harry J. Carlson, chairman of the Chamber's committee.

The school is conducted in co-operation with the division of vocational education of the State Department of Education. It is held at the Gardner auditorium, State House. Employers have virtually flooded the committee with applications for their watchmen to attend the school, which does not require or give examinations of any kind.

Practical and theoretical exhibitions of fire and accident prevention comprise part of the course. Teachers for each of the four sessions: Today Harry J. Carlson of the Chamber of Commerce committee; Oct. 26, Samuel J. Pope, deputy chief in charge of fire prevention of the Boston Fire Department; Nov. 2, Robert O. Small, director, division of vocational education of Massachusetts; Nov. 12, Stephen C. Garrity, State fire marshal.

Third Try Wins Horsewoman, 13, Right to Compete

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—In order to compete for the Maclay trophy of the national horse show in Madison Square Garden next month, 13-year-old Vera Steele of Springfield, Mass., has traveled 500 miles a week for the past two months and has ridden in three horse shows.

The trophy, donated by Alfred B. Maclay, goes to the child of 17 or under who exhibits the best horsemanship in riding a horse over eight jumps. The winner is recognized as the nation's outstanding child rider of the year. Miss Steel previously had qualified for the "good hands" competition, in which the youngsters are judged for their ability to handle saddle horses, but to qualify for the Maclay trophy she had to win at another show during the year.

Twice a week the Springfield girl made the 250-mile round trip by automobile to Rye to receive instruction from Frank Carroll, a noted instructor of children. When he pronounced her ready, she entered her first show and placed second. Then came more trips and more lessons to prepare her for the Springfield show. This time her horse, upset by the trip from Rye, ran out at one of the fences and after bringing her mount back Miss Steele placed only third.

With only one chance left to qualify, the Saxon Woods show at White Plains, N. Y., Miss Steele defeated nine rivals and qualified to meet a field of about 55 in the garden.

Neglect of Records Costly to Dairymen, N. H. Expert Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 19—Failure on the part of New Hampshire dairymen to keep records of milk production and feed has resulted in large loss of revenue, according to E. F. Eastman, extension dairyman of the University of New Hampshire.

He reports that many low-producing cows are overfed, while many cows capable of higher production are held back to the average of the herd because they are not given the nutriment necessary to produce the flow of milk of which they are capable. The biggest weakness in most feeding programs on farms, according to this authority, is the absence of details on how much milk the animals are giving and how much feed they are receiving.

To expand the practice of keeping records, the county agents associated with the extension service are furnishing dairymen with feed and milk weight tables, so that the maximum profit may be obtained from herds.

Co-operative Gardens For Mill Workers At Peterborough, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., Oct. 19—Co-operative gardening has proved a success in this town as a result of Mrs. Jennie H. Field's gift of land.

Starting in a small way five years ago the gardening project has extended until it now covers four acres. Each spring the White Mills Company furnishes a man to plow and harrow the land before each gardener marks out and plants his plot.

This year 11 mill workers had gardens. They found time to do the work as the mill has been operating only three days a week.

Tax Inquiry Hearing Stalled

(Continued from Page 9)

any length. He has previously emphasized that it was a problem for the legislature to solve.

Summoned with Mr. Long was Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, both summoned by the commission. So far as could be learned this was the first time that such summonses have been issued through State Police. Mr. Bird, however, was out of the State and could not be served for today's hearing.

Constant cross questions with little tangible result marked the progress of the hearing, which was presided over by State Senator William A. Davenport.

At one point the commissioners voted to eject Hugh Carney, counsel for Mr. Long, from the room. They objected to his interruptions of the hearing. Before an officer could be found, however, the commissioners decided to rescind the order and the hearing went along more quietly.

Norman MacDonald, executive secretary of the taxpayers' associations, and also a member of the tax and expenditures commission, explained to Mr. Long that he was not on trial and that he really didn't need a lawyer. Mr. MacDonald, however, quickly turned on his co-commission members for summonsing the two men and no others and for not publicly announcing the hearing.

He insisted that the hearing could hardly be termed "public" in the absolute sense when the public had not been made cognizant of it.

The hearing recessed early this afternoon on a decided note of confusion when it developed that only seven of the 15 member commission were present. An adjournment was moved in the hopes that a quorum would appear.

Master Worker in Precious Metals Finds Art on New Hampshire Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MASON, N. H., Oct. 19—Hidden away in the countryside near here, undisturbed by the rush of modern life, George E. Germer, one of the nation's outstanding artists in precious metals, works with his small tools.

Mr. Germer was born in Berlin, Germany, about 70 years ago. For recreation he plays his violin, reads, and hammers out the likenesses of the wild birds that he makes a ritual of feeding and taming each winter.

Wealthy art connoisseurs know plenty about George Germer's work but little about the artist that does it. Among his most outstanding pieces is the $35,000 silver, diamond-studded baptismal rest that he produced for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

Until Mr. Germer retired to the old farmhouse here a little over 10 years ago he had been connected with such well-known jewelers as Tiffany since coming to this country as a young man from his native Germany.

Many people have seen the silver gilt ciborium with a repoussé panel depicting the supper at Emmaus, an altar cross with chased repousse and embellished with stones, and an offertory plate purchased for the Detroit Institute of Arts, as well as a paten and chalice purchased for the Gardner Museum in Boston.

George Germer is said to be America's acknowledged master in the chased repousse art for which he holds the City of Berlin medal. Working in this art he forms patterns and figures in relief on thin metal by beating from the reverse side. Chase work is accomplished by cutting away from the face of the metal.

Sky Exploring Results Described

(Continued from Page 9)

been announced. One is a 20-inch astrophotographic camera at the Lick Observatory; its four component lens system designed by Dr. Frank Ross. An 18-inch Schmidt camera has been installed on Mt. Palomar, near the site now considered for the new 200-inch telescope.

"The discovery and exploration, by Dr. Otto Struve and his colleagues at the Yerkes Observatory, of a 'red' nebulosity around the bright star Antares was announced at Harvard's tercentenary conferences. Nebulae which reflect light of blue stars, such as the Pleiades, have long been known. But this is an important advance in indicating the power of nebulosity to reflect light from red stars. A small Schmidt camera was useful in this research, which was carried on chiefly with preliminary equipment at the McDonald Observatory on Mt. Locke in Texas.

Wave of Novae

"The past year has been conspicuous for a wave of bright novae appearing in the Milky Way. The records of astronomy show no similar frequency. Astronomers were still intent upon the peculiar Nova Herculis that appeared in 1934 when a dozen different observers on the nights before and after the total solar eclipse independently discovered the naked-eye Nova Lacertae.

"The misbehavior of the bright northern star Gamma Cassiopeiae has monopolized the attention of astronomers during the past few weeks. Since 1932, according to the University of Michigan, the spectrum of Gamma Cassiopeiae has shown peculiar and numerous changes. Apparently these changes, like rumblings before a volcanic eruption, were preliminary to a general outburst."

Pursuit of the Cosmic Rays Taken Up on Mt. Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Oct. 19—Dr. Thomas H. Johnson of the Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia is using a small building in the rear of the Tip-Top House as a laboratory in attempts to measure cosmic radiation by automatic radio device.

"We have found that most of the cosmic rays are positively charged particles," says Dr. Johnson. "The fact that these rays are positive was found from results of experiments here at Camden cottage in 1932. The results depend on the measurements of the intensity of radiation at different elevations and from different directions.

"The effects which we measure are produced by the action of the earth's magnetic field. These effects are less conspicuous as one goes to higher latitudes. The reason for this is that the rays which are affected by the earth's field in the high latitudes are too weak or have too little energy to get through the earth's atmosphere at ordinary elevations.

"For this reason we have to resort to the balloon method of getting information. We have sent ballons 14 or 15 miles from the surface of the earth. In the outlying regions, such as in the arctic and in the tropical jungles near the equator, it would be hopeless ever to find balloon equipment again. Thus we are forced to record our information by means of radio signals which are emitted from the balloon.

"The apparatus contains a cosmic ray detector which measures the intensity of those cosmic rays which are incident from the vertical direction; a barometer which determines elevation; and a radio transmitter which is operated automatically by the cosmic rays or by the barometer.

"These signals are then received in the Tip-Top House by a short-wave receiver and are recorded by ear, on a mechanical counter and photographically by means of an automatically operated beam of light. The apparatus is entirely enclosed in a sealed container within which the pressure remains at one atmosphere. It is painted black and is surrounded by a double wind-break of cellophane.

"The cosmic ray detector consists of two small glass bulbs, inside of which are a cylinder and a coaxial wire. The cylinder is charged to such a voltage that it is just on the point of sparking to the wire. The cosmic ray, in passing through the bulb, produces one or two electrical charges and this is just what is required to cause the spark to pass between the cylinder and the wire.

"This supplies the electrical pulse which operates through the amplifiers and turns on the radio transmitter for a brief moment. This pulse of radio energy is then picked up on the receiver just when a cosmic ray has passed through the apparatus, and shows how many are received each minute."

WPA Mappers in Maine Advised to Wear Bells

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 19 (AP)—Members of the WPA engaged in mapping Maine timberland may be mistaken for Swiss bell ringers, but they shouldn't be mistaken for deer, moose or other game if they heed the advice issued today by W. O. Frost of the State Forestry Service. Mr. Frost urged the field men to wear bells and red garments during the hunting season.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Friml Jr. Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	News period
5:30 "Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 "The Checker Board": talk	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	Dick Tracy sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; Bobby Ingersoll	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Editor's Feature Page
6:15 "Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Political talk	Editor's Feature Page
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	String trio recital
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jackie Duggan; organ	Sport commentator
7:00 Political comment	Political speaker	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Nationwide poll	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Political speaker
7:30 "The Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Political talk	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Beake Carter, commentator	Band concert	Political talk	"Remote Control": sketch
8:00 Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orchestra	Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orchestra	"Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy; orchestra	"For Men Only": variety
8:15 "Pick and Pat": blackface sketches; orchestra	"Melodiana": Abe Lyman's Orchestra; soloists	Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; orchestra	"For Men Only": variety
8:30			Dramatic sketch
8:45			Sam Robbins's Orchestra
9:00 Radio Theater: Frank Morgan in "Captain Applejack"; other players; orchestra	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; orchestra	Warden Lawes in "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": sketch	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	Talks, Bainbridge Colby and Joseph B. Ely	Richard Himber's Orchestra; Stuart Allen, soloist	Deacon Moore's Orchestra
9:30			Deacon Moore's Orchestra
9:45			"In a Mexican Patio"
10:00 Wayne King's Orchestra	Political speaker	Lullaby Lady: male quartet; concert orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials": network re-creation of well-known court cases
10:15 Wayne King's Orchestra	"Rhythm Makers"		
10:30 Political speaker	Choral Voices: choir	Ray Block's Orchestra; Sally Singer, Jerry Cooper, songs	
10:45 Benny Fields, minstrel man	Choral Voices: choir		Political talk
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports; talk	Yankee News Service	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:15 Shep Fields' Orchestra	George Harris's Orchestra	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "David Harum": sketch.
11:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.
11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef": cooking talk.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, gospel singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."
12:00 WORL (930kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from the Monitor studio.
2:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music.
3:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cleveland String Quartet recital.
3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?": sketch.
4:00 WORL (930kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:10 WEEI, Electric organ recital, Lloyd del Castillo.
4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Pop Concert, Victor Bey, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: Lucy Laughlin, soprano; Jerry Mann, comedian; guest soloists.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch": dramatization and music.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orch.; sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; Harry Richman, guest soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Estelle Taylor, guest soloist.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Vox Pop"—The Voice of the People.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Trudy Woods, soloist; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Caravan": Rupert Hughes; guest soloists; Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Portraits of Harmony"; Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.
11:15 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Listed Stock Quotations • **New Five-Year Tops Made by Various Issues in Stock Trading** • Commodity and Money Markets

Oil, Copper, Rail Issues Stronger In Today's Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Selected oils, coppers, rails and specialties pressed onward in today's stock market, many getting ahead fractions to 2 or more points to new 5-year tops.

Buying inspiration apparently was found in favorable business prospects generally.

An estimated drop of 1.7 points in this week's steel mill operations was not particularly disturbing. The current rate of 74.2 per cent of capacity compared with 51.8 per cent in same week last year.

Transfers were around 2,000,000 shares.

Oils and Coppers Strong

The activity was pronounced at the opening, with the ticker tape for a while falling behind dealings on the floor of the exchange. The volume dwindled later as a little selling cropped out here and there.

Commodities were mixed. Principal foreign currencies were moderately lower in terms of the dollar.

Conspicuous stocks on the upside included Atlantic Refining, Standard Oil of N. J., Seaboard Oil, Skelly Oil, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Smelting, Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, U. S. Steel common and preferred, Oliver Farm, Johns-Manville, Canada Dry, Crown Cork, and Hudson Motors.

Unusually lively in a restricted range were Paramount Pictures, Studebaker, Packard and Standard Brands.

Small advances were registered by General Motors, Bethlehem, McLellan Stores, Douglas Aircraft, Deere, General Electric, Goodyear, Simmons Co., N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Consolidated Edison, North American and American Telephone.

Backward were du Pont, American Can, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester and Schenley.

Rail Bonds in Demand

Demand for rail bonds sustained prices of the group today around the peak for the recovery movement.

Speculative rails attracted further buying on the hope the expanding trend of traffic and earnings would improve the outlook for roads in receivership.

Little change was evident at the outset of the new week in conditions which have favored the investment market. Bond experts could see no early prospect of a rise in money rates, considering the recent sharp increase in surplus bank funds.

Optimistic business news encouraged many buyers to venture outside the gilt-edge list in expectation that earnings improvement would enhance their security.

Gains of fractions to more than a point were marked up for Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island General 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Union Pacific 4s.

Utilities held their ground, with International Telephone 5s and International Hydro Electric 6s up a little. Also moderately higher were American Rolling Mill 4¼s, Studebaker 6s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

Small declines were chalked up for Alleghany 5s, Great Northern 4s, National Dairy 3¾s, Walworth 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

Treasury loans were uneven in a narrow range. Small gains and losses also were general in the foreign division.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON — Stock prices closed firm, with mining issues and industrials in good demand. Steel stocks advanced on good trade news and Woolworth Ltd. also sold higher. Motors, rayon issues, home rails and gold mines were well supported and transatlantic shares scored advances. The gilt-edged division was somewhat easier, while foreign bonds held steady.

PARIS—French rentes and banking shares were exceptionally weak at the close of the Bourse today and prices generally closed lower. Rails sold lower and the international group also suffered setbacks. The industrial section, however, rallied and closed firm.

LIVERPOOL—After advancing almost a penny, wheat futures reacted on reports of rain in some sections of Argentina and increased private Australian crop estimates. The market finished ¼d higher to ½d lower. Cotton closed unchanged to four points lower, scattered speculative buying being influenced by the firm statistical position, which encountered light hedge selling.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 19, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fish	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
..	Am Pneumt 1st pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
8.00	Boston Elevated	68	68	68	3
2.00d	Bos Her-Trav	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28
..	Bos & Me pr pf	35½	35	35	35
..	Bos & Me st A pf	12½	12½	12½	12¼
..	Bos & Me st C pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
..	Bos & Me st D pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
..	Brown Durrell	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
..	Copper Range	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	7	6⅞	7	7
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	53¾	53¼	53⅝	53½
..	Eastern SS	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
8.00	Edison Elec	159	158	158	157
1.30a	Employer's Group	21½	21¼	21½	21¾
2.50	First Nat Stores	52⅝	52	52	50
..	Gilchrist Co	12⅜	12¾	12⅝	12
..	Hath Bak B	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
..	Hath Bak pf	58	58	58	57
.60	Low's Bos	16½	16½	16½	16
..	Mass Util Assn	3½	3½	3½	3½
1.00	Mergenthaler	55¼	55	55	54
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	130½	130½	130½	130¼
..	No Butte	31c	31c	30c	28c
..	Old Colony RR	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
..	Quincy Mining**	1	70c	1	87c
..	Quincy Mining pd	2¼	2	2⅛	3½
.60	Shawmut Assn	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
4.50a	Torrington	100	100	100	100¼
..	Utah M & T	98c	98c	98c	85c
4.50a	United Shoe M	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	94⅝
..	Warren S D	33½	32½	32½	33
..	Warren Bros	10⅛	9⅝	9¾	10

a—Partly extra. d—Paid in 1936. **—Assessment not paid.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Flat Chg
Dec.	11.95	12.01	11.90	11.92—	.06
Jan.	11.95	12.03	11.90	11.93—	.04
Mar.	12.05	12.11	12.00	12.03—	.03
May	12.09	12.13	12.04	12.07—	.02
July	12.07	12.11	12.02	12.05—	.01
Oct.	11.18	11.59	11.56	11.59	..

Tone at close steady.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.76	6.76	6.74	6.75	—.03
March	6.75	6.76	6.74	6.75	—.03
May	6.72	6.72	6.70	6.71	—.03
July	6.67	6.67	6.66	6.66	—.03

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 19	Last Oct. 17
46	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	62	62	62	61
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3)	68	68	68	..
15¼	9⅝	Adams Express (.30b)	15¼	15	15	15¼
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¾b)	29⅝	28½	28½	29
21½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
81¾	58	Air Reduction (4)	75½	74¼	74¼	75¾
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4⅜	4½	4½	4¼
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	16¼	15⅞	16	15⅜
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (8)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
56¾	12¾	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	55⅝	54	54	55
56	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	53	53	53	..
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (8)	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	47½
40⅜	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1f)	37½	37	37	37½
245	157	Allied Chem (8)	235	235	235	237
30⅝	23	Allied Mills (½b)	36¾	30¼	30¼	30⅜
14¾	6⅝	Allied Stores	14¼	14	14	14
85	69	Allied Stores pf (3)	86	85	85	85
66⅝	35½	Allis Chalmers (1½)	66⅝	65⅞	65⅞	66⅜
29½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	29⅞	29	29¼	28¾
4⅞	4⅜	Amal Leather n	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
125½	75	Amerada (2)	101½	100	101½	..
71½	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	67¼	67	67¼	..
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	45⅞	44¼	44¼	44
64½	42	Am Brake Sh&F (1.60)	60½	60½	60½	..
138¼	124	Am Brake Sh&F pf (5¼)	136	134½	136	..
137½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	126½	125	125	126½
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	54	53⅜	53½	53⅝
90	57⅝	Am Car & Fdry pf	88	88	88	..
34¼	31	Am Chain (1b)	34¼	33¾	33¾	34
136	124⅜	Am Chain pf (6½%)	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
133¾	..	Am Colortype	11¾	11½	11½	..
32⅞	26½	Am Com Alcohol	30⅜	29¾	29¾	30½
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	27	27	27	27½
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅛	7	7	7¼
49½	29⅜	Am & For Pow pf	45⅝	45½	45½	46½
41½	25	Am & For Pow $	37½	36¼	37½	37½
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18	17	17	17¾
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
8¾	5½	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Am Home Pr (3.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
68¾	37	Am Home Pr (3.40)	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	..
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2½	2⅜	2½	..
24	16½	Am Ice pf. (2)	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19
14	9&	Am International	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
39¾	23½	Am Locomotive	38⅛	38	38	38¼
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	23¼	22¾	22¾	23½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11¾	11½	11½	11½
46⅞	27	Am eMtal	49	47	47⅝	46¾
134	124	Am Metal 6% (12$)	131	131	131	..
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12½	11	7/8 12	11⅞
74½	36⅝	Am P&L25% pf (5)	69½	68¼	69½	68¼
87½	43	Am P&P 6% pf (6)	81½	80⅝	80¾	80¾
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23⅜	22⅛	23½	23
65½	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	158	158	158	..
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	32½	31⅞	31⅞	32¼
39⅜	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38	38	38	38⅜
28¼	18	Am Seating (1f)	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23⅞
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	40⅞	39½	40¼	40
93½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	93¾	91⅝	92	92¾
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref pf (7)	145½	145½	145½	144½
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106¾	106¾	106¾	..
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
45⅝	20½	Am Steel Fdries	45¾	45	45⅝	45
26⅜	24⅜	Am Stores (2)	27½	27½	27½	27½
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar pf (2)	55½	54¾	54¾	54¾
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	24½	24	24½	23⅞
130	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	127¾	127¾	127¾	..
180¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	180¾	179¼	179½	179½
162½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99¾	99⅛	99¾	99⅞
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101¾	101	101½	102¼
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	143½	143½	143½	..
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	14⅜	14½	14½	14⅞
27½	19½	Am Wat W & E (.70b)	26¾	26½	26⅝	26⅝
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8½	8	8	8½
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3f)	58	58	58	57½
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	4⅛	Am Writ P pf (h)	7½	6¾	6¾	..
7¾	3½	Am Zinc L & S	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
46⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	47¾	46⅝	47¼	46½
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	85¾	85	85	..
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20½	20	20	19½
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	104¼	104¼	104¼	104
137½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	126½	125	125	126½
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	54	53½	53½	53⅝
90	57⅝	Am Car & Fdry pf	88	88	88	..
34¼	31	Am Chain (1b)	34¼	33¾	33¾	34
136	124⅜	Am Chain pf (6½%)	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
133¾	..	Am Colortype	11¾	11½	11½	..
32⅞	26½	Am Com Alcohol	30⅜	29¾	29¾	30½
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	27	27	27	27½
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅛	7	7	7¼
49½	29⅜	Am & For Pow pf	45⅝	45½	45½	46½
41½	25	Am & For Pow $	37½	36¼	37½	37½
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18	17	17	17¾
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
8¾	5½	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Am Home Pr (3.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
68¾	37	Am Home Pr (3.40b)	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	..
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2½	2⅜	2½	..
24	16½	Am Ice pf. (2)	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19
14	9&	Am International	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
39¾	23½	Am Locomotive	38⅛	38	38	38¼
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	23¼	22¾	22¾	23½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11¾	11½	11½	11½
46⅞	27	Am eMtal	49	47	47⅝	46¾
134	124	Am Metal 6% (12$)	131	131	131	..
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12½	11	7/8 12	11⅞
74½	36⅝	Am P&L25% pf (5)	69½	68¼	69½	68¼
87½	43	Am P&P 6% pf (6)	81½	80⅝	80¾	80¾
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23⅜	22⅛	23½	23
65½	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	158	158	158	..
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	32½	31⅞	31⅞	32¼
39⅜	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38	38	38	38⅜
28¼	18	Am Sealing

Business and Industry

Active Purchasing of Steel by Heavy Industries Continues

Commerce and Finance

World Industrial Output Generally Higher in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Industrial production throughout the world as a whole increased during August, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board, with 10 countries showing gains, two sustaining losses and six, including the United States, which revealed little or no change.

Output rose in Canada, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary and Australia. Little change occurred in the United States, Germany, France, Japan, Argentina, and Brazil. In Italy and Austria industrial activity declined.

New Highs in Great Britain

Business activity in Great Britain advanced to a new high record, the Conference Board's analysis indicates. Substantial improvement has taken place in the consumers' goods industries. Some scarcity of skilled labor has developed as a result of the continued expansion in the heavy industries.

Industrial output in Germany continued at a high level, although there is evidence of increasing difficulty on the part of the government in maintaining the present rate of activity. This is due in part to the strain on the country's credit resources, and in part to shortages of raw materials and skilled labor.

Industrial activity in Italy showed more than the usual seasonal recession. Operations in the industries engaged in manufacturing war materials were reduced and conditions in the textile industry remained unfavorable.

International trade, contrary to the usual seasonal tendency, advanced during July. The combined index of trade in 75 countries (in terms of gold) stood at 36.6 per cent of the 1929 average.

Effects of Devaluation

The Conference Board in its survey calls attention to the importance of the devaluation of the French franc and the Italian lira, together with the elimination of 100 import quotas by France and tariff reductions by France, Switzerland, and Italy. Inasmuch as Italy and Germany have been the two outstanding exponents of extreme nationalism, the survey states, the action taken by the former country is regarded as an important step toward the elimination of artificial barriers to world trade.

World prices of foodstuffs and raw materials advanced during August. Prices of wheat, coffee, tea, and silk rose substantially. Cotton declined sharply but recovered in September.

Wholesale commodity prices continued to rise in the major countries in August. Preliminary reports for September indicate little change in the general price level in the United States and Canada, and a further increase in France, England, and Germany.

The Conference Board reports that security prices rose sharply on most of the leading exchanges during the period of currency devaluation.

Chicago Business Steady During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Business in Chicago last week was characterized by a very definite steadiness, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While there was no unusual trend in the wholesale, retail, or mail order fields, says the report, turnover continued well ahead of a year ago, with all branches of trade well satisfied with results.

Industry and the public utilities also reported very good demands. Steel commitments by the railroads were said to be growing constantly. Important additions in machanic personnel are also reported by several other large industrial organizations.

Public utility power demands continue to run between 10 and 15 per cent ahead of the same period a year ago. Railroad, bus and aviation travel is also well ahead of last year's figures.

Heavy attendance in Chicago by convention delegates during current weeks is also aiding materially in helping the local business situation, with hotels, transit companies, amusements and others sharing in the windfall.

Labor Union Elects Bennett President

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers reached far outside the big steel centers for its new president, B. F. Bennett of Granite City, Ill., whose election has just been certified.

The canvassing board of the 60-year-old union announced the decision after spending nine days counting the approximately 11,000 ballots. Local lodges voted Sept. 19 and mailed the results under seal to Pittsburgh.

The actual vote was withheld as "an executive matter."

Michael F. Tighe, 74-year-old president, decided during the primary to retire after heading the union for 16 years. This step came soon after international vice-president, Edward W. Miller, announced his candidacy. Tighe's supporters threw their votes to Bennett.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington Street, Boston
Write for folder,
"Banking by Mail"
INTEREST BEGINS
OCT. 21

Advertising Again Up in Newspapers

By the Associated Press

Chicago

RETAILERS in 67 major cities of the nation placed 7.5 per cent more advertising in daily newspapers during the week ended Oct. 10 than in the corresponding week of 1935, Advertising Age reported.

Retail display advertising in those cities totaled 20,010,591 lines during the week, a gain of 1,453,916 lines.

For the year through Oct. 10, the newspapers in the 67 cities printed 692,198,243 lines of retail advertising, an increase of 38,628,787 lines or 5.9 per cent over the similar period last year.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Oct. 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent in the week ended October 10, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The decline, says the report, was due mostly to weakening prices for farm products and foods.

The decline brought the all-commodity index to 81.2 per cent of the 1926 average. The index is 0.4 per cent below the level of a month ago, and 0.6 per cent above a year ago.

The farm products and food groups each declined 0.5 per cent during the week. Miscellaneous commodities were also slightly lower. Hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products and building materials advanced fractionally. The chemicals and drugs and house-furnishing goods groups remained unchanged.

Wholesale prices of raw materials declined 0.2 per cent during the week to equal the level of a month ago. The index for the semimanufactured articles group remained steady at 76.3 and is 0.3 per cent above the corresponding week of September. Average wholesale prices of finished products declined 0.1 per cent and are 0.6 per cent below the corresponding week of last month.

Commodity Groups	Oct. 10 1936	Oct. 3 1936	Oct. 12 1935	Oct. 13 1934
All commodities	81.2	81.3	80.7	76.4
Farm products	84.1	84.5	80.1	71.0
Foods	82.6	83.0	85.7	74.8
Hides & leather prods.	96.1	95.7	93.8	84.4
Textile products	70.9	70.7	72.1	70.1
Fuel & light. matrls.	77.3	77.1	74.1	75.4
Metals & metal prods.	86.4	86.3	85.8	85.6
Building materials	87.1	86.9	86.1	85.2
Chemicals and drugs	81.7	81.7	80.7	77.1
Housefurng. goods	83.2	83.2	81.8	82.8
Miscellaneous	71.0	71.1	67.5	69.7
Raw materials	81.8	82.0	1*	1*
Semimfd. articles	76.3	76.3	1*	1*
Finished products	81.9	82.0	1*	1*
All commodities other than farm prods.	80.6	80.6	80.8	77.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.9	79.8	78.2	78.1

1*—Not computed.

Rural Trade Rises 18 P. C. Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for September were about 18 per cent higher in dollar volume than for September, 1935, and were 25 per cent above those for the same month of 1934. These changes were revealed by preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, based on daily average rural chain store and mail-order sales.

Sales for September increased about 27 per cent from August or considerably more than the usual increase at this season of the year. The seasonally adjusted index, therefore, rose to 123½ for September, on the basis of 1929-31 as 100, from 112 for August and 114½ for July.

Sales for the first nine months of the year were 13½ per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1935.

The figures are all computed on a daily average basis which makes allowance not only for the varying number of business days from month to month, but also for the varying sales importance of the different days of the week. In addition, the seasonally adjusted index makes allowance for usual seasonal changes from month to month as observed during the past several years. No allowance is made for the changing date of Easter.

British September Imports Up Sharply

LONDON (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of September: Total imports, £71,890,000; exports of British products, £36,960,000; re-exports, £3,850,000; total exports, £40,810,000; excess of imports, £31,080,000.

Compared with September, 1935, Changes

Exports of Brit. goods	increased	£2,862,000
Re-exports, for. goods	increased	39,000
Total exports	increased	£2,901,000
Total imports	increased	11,059,000
Excess of imports	increased	£8,158,000

Trade for September, 1936, compared with September, 1935, and September, 1934, as follows:

	1936	1935	1934
Exports of British goods—	£36,960,000	£34,098,000	£33,057,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	3,850,000	3,811,000	3,250,000
Total exports—	£40,810,000	£37,909,000	£37,307,000
Total imports—	71,890,000	60,831,000	57,913,000
Excess of imports—	£31,080,000	£22,922,000	£20,706,000

Trade for the first nine months of 1936 compared with the same period of 1935 and 1934 as follows:

	1936	1935	1934
Exports of British goods	£320,130,000	£311,796,000	£289,043,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	45,540,000	40,554,000	39,674,000
Total exports—	£365,670,000	£352,350,000	£328,722,000
Total imports—	602,514,000	539,428,000	536,905,000
Excess of imports—	£242,844,000	£187,138,000	£208,183,000

British Cotton Spinners Welcome Dropping of Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The monetary policy committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations recently issued a statement welcoming the abandoning of the gold standard by France and other countries as another step toward monetary sanity and world revival.

The statement, however, points out that gold output is not increasing at anything like a fast enough rate to raise basic industries out of depression.

Need 50-Point Rise

"True," the statement says, "the probability or certainty of war will result in the release of vast gold hoards and temporarily relieve the situation, but nothing severer in condemnation of a monetary system can be said than that it depends upon the certainty of war to permit of industrial recovery and the re-employment of our people.

"At the outset the countries with newly devalued currencies will enjoy a 15 to 20 per cent recovery in the internal wholesale price level of commodities, and the world in general may have a 3 to 4 per cent recovery. But these few percentage points of gain will be totally inadequate against the 50 points loss their basic producers have sustained, and world depression will therefore continue with only slightly diminished severity.

"What is required is the full 50 points recovery since last each nation enjoyed reasonable prosperity, and, with this prosperity level permanently stabilized in the several countries, not only will basic industries enjoy the only solid foundations for prosperity but currencies will be comparatively stable in value of of one another in perpetuity.

Sees Pound Overvalued

"The contemplated restabilization of all currencies upon gold, in which all countries are invited to participate, will not only deprive world basic industries of recovery, but will also provide a future of great uncertainty with repetitions of the monetary slumps experienced in the past. Lancashire remains, as long as the agreement persists, under the great competitive handicap of the overvalued pound, and the basic industries of the Empire will enjoy little or no relief.

"The only equitable and satisfactory objective of monetary management is a prosperity level of wholesale commodity prices. If backward nations in the monetary sense refuse to come along with us, it will be the extreme of folly if we therefore again agree to remain with them in a state of depression. Our own nation should be prepared to lead the way, and it is imperative, therefore, that we preserve our independence in monetary action at all costs. We in Lancashire shall strenuously oppose any policy which subordinates these considerations to any other."

Rubber Consumption In U. S. Up Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Consumption of crude rubber in the United States in September amounted to 46,330 long tons, compared with 46,657 in August and with 37,086 in September, 1935, according to the Rubber Manufacturing Association.

Imports of crude rubber in September were 48,386 tons, against 42,563 in August and 34,569 in September, 1935. Domestic stocks of crude rubber on Sept. 30 were 228,477 tons, compared with 229,056 at the end of August and 331,121 on Sept. 30, 1935.

In August, shipments of pneumatic casings were 4,976,383 units, a decrease of 13.4 per cent from the 5,743,863 shipped in July, but 5 per cent over the 4,739,259 in August of last year.

Lumber Production 16 P. C. Over 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported production during the week ended Oct. 10 was 70 per cent of the 1929 weekly average, while shipments stood at 69 per cent.

Production was 15 per cent above the corresponding week of 1935; shipments were 32 per cent above and orders 46 per cent above.

Reported national production for the week was 2 per cent below the preceding week, while shipments were off 10 per cent. New orders were on a par with the week of Oct. 3.

New business reported for the Oct. 10 week was 3 per cent above production; shipments were 5 per cent below output.

New Hydro Power Projects In Quebec Are Forecast

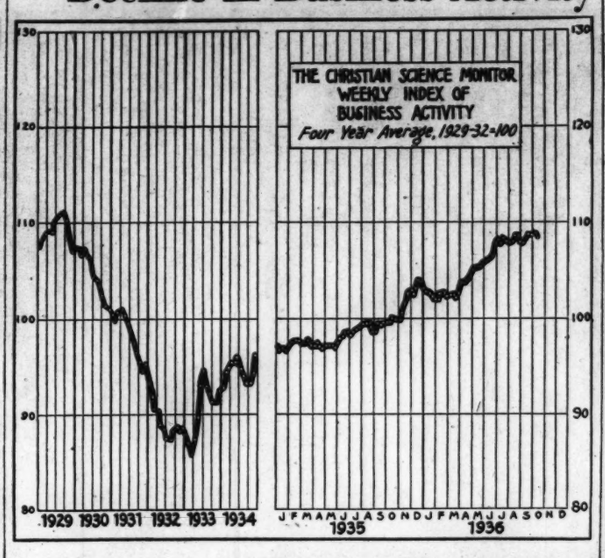
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—New hydroelectric power projects in Quebec were forecast by Oscar Drouin, Minister of Lands and Forests, in an interview here. "We are studying the possibilities of certain power developments," he said, but stated the time was not ripe to divulge them.

Mr. Drouin is now interested in promoting forestry industries with a view to having as many men as possible put to work in the woods of Quebec this winter. He had interviewed officials of many forestry companies regarding the possibilities of placing the industry on a better basis than previously.

Besides company officials, he had spoken to contractors, jobbers and lumbermen who had been told that the Government in the matter of fair wages was unfortunately bound in many cases by contracts entered into by the previous Administration.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Decline in Business Activity



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity registered a decrease of 0.5 point to 108.4 (prel.) on Oct. 10, from 108.9 on Oct. 3. This compared with the index of 99.7 on Oct. 12, 1935.

Declines were recorded in the adjusted series for two of the three components of the index. The gain in reported data for bank debits outside New York City fell short of seasonal expectations, and the adjusted index declined.

Electric power production decreased slightly but is holding close to the peak reached in mid-September. Output for the week ended Oct. 10 amounted to 2,168,487,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 2,169,442,000 in the previous week and the all-time high production of 2,170,807,000 for the week ended Sept. 19. The decrease in output for the week, though small, was contrary to seasonal expectations and the adjusted index was slightly lower.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings were stepped up to a new high for this year. On an adjusted basis, the series advanced moderately but remained under the highs reached earlier this year. In a discussion of the recent increase in railroad traffic, Railway Age indicatees that railways and shippers are experiencing their first car shortage since 1923. The magazine estimates that freight movement a year from now may be 15 per cent greater than at present. In which case, it states, railroads may be forced to buy as many as 150,000 new freight cars to avoid a serious car shortage.

Demand from the construction industry has been somewhat slow, but railroad equipment buying is increasing, and substantial gains in sheet consumption by the automotive industry are expected during the next month.

Automobile production rose sharply last week as two assembly lines were reopened and output of other plants, with the exception of Ford which remained closed, was considerably higher. The industry is expected to be in full swing on operations within the next few weeks.

Retail trade volume was heavy on the holiday last week as a result of numerous promotional events. Unseasonable weather later in the week, however, slowed down activity, but in most districts substantial gains over a year ago were reported. Wholesale activity was brisk.

Conditions in the textile industry show little change. The cotton textile branch continues active. Wool manufacture is reported as spotty and the wool market continues quiet. Prices remain firm. Shoe manufacturers are doing a large volume of business with indications that this year will be the best in the history of the industry.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	Oct. 10,* 1936	Oct. 3, 1936	Oct. 12, 1935
Combined index	108.4	108.9	99.7
Bank debits outside N. Y. C.	95.9	97.6	92.7
Elec. power prod.	130.1	130.2	111.7
Car loadings, misc.	99.1	98.8	94.7

*Preliminary.

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

April, 1936. Within this period, according to President Roosevelt, "more than 5,000,000 more people were added to the ranks of the unemployed."

Easy of Reconciliation

The President's statement was endorsed by the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organization, which put the figure of re-employed at 5,500,000. How can we reconcile this 5,500,000 of re-employed with the 4,000,000 fewer unemployed reported by the A. F. of L.? Easily. In the intervening three years there must have been 1,500,000 new recruits from the schools and colleges added to the jobless army. They hold up the figure for unemployment, but do not detract from the figure of re-employment.

The total of 11,500,000 is the picture of American unemployment used by Republican orators, though the figure is six months old, and there has been considerable interim re-employment. However, we have no other figure to rely upon.

Picture Appears Dark, But—

The figure is used even by nonpartisans to prove that the United States has struck a permanent core of unemployment. If we compare the figure of 11,500,000 in 1936 with 5,000,000 in April, 1930, the picture, on its face, certainly looks black.

It looks worse when one contrasts the figures of industrial production. In this latter index there has been progress. We are back again at the April, 1930, level of industrial production. And yet between those two dates unemployment has doubled. No wonder that people jump to gloomy conclusions about the job-displacing machine.

Even the President is numbered among the Jeremiahs. On more than one occasion he has put himself on record among those who regard technological unemployment as the villain of the piece.

Looking at the Picture

In disproving the thesis I am not going to take refuge in the obvious excuse that there is something wrong with the unemployment figures. Though I think that the A. F. of L. exaggerates the state of unemployment, nevertheless, there is a discrepancy between the figure for industrial production and the figure for re-employment.

We have accurate figures for comparison. Every month the Federal Reserve Board publishes them. In 1930 industrial production was 96 per cent of the 1923-25 average. It is now 106. Thus it has risen by 10 per cent. Factory employment, on the contrary, has dropped in the same period from 92 to 89, or a decline of over 3 per cent.

Two good and sufficient reasons, it seems to me, account for the lag, without invoking the specter of the machine:

Two Good Explanations

1. American industry during the depression worked on part time. When business came back, employers were able to put part-time workers on full time. Thus a bigger output, reflected in the above increase in industrial production, could be obtained without adding to the labor force.

2. Employers and employees alike co-operated in retaining on jobs a larger number of employees than were actually needed.

Among employers such a retention of surplus labor was regarded as a charitable undertaking. It was shouldered in response to government appeals, the nationwide campaign to sustain the unemployed, and a personal sense of responsibility. Employees, too, "shared the work," as the movement was called. Now what was the result when we moved out of the valley of depression? Some of this spare labor carried on industry's pay rolls has been put to work, thereby again adding to output but not to labor force. In other cases the spare labor has actually been dropped, thereby adding to the ranks of the unemployed. There has been less unwillingness to drop labor, especially in the case of the older workers, since the relief of the unemployed has become the business of government under the present Administration.

Looking at Present Figures

Now let us return to the figure of, say, 10,000,000 unemployed today. I wonder whether there are so many within the meaning of unemployment set forth in the 1930 census: persons able to work, used to work, dependent upon work, who can find no work. Just to raise the question is to answer it. Relief has created an entirely new situation as regards unemployment. Recently I engaged a worker on the WPA to teach me to drive a car, and I found out that he not only did teaching work on the side, but was also a seller of second hand cars; i. e., he was a relief recipient, a part-time worker and an entrepreneur all combined. Employers are short of skilled workmen. Under the "new arithmetic" ($12 minus $10 is $2) some of the semi-skilled and unskilled are less willing to exchange the relief rolls for the net return they would get for jobs. Farmers talk of their inability to hire help.

Has No Campaign

No, you cannot compare present-day joblessness with any pre-relief census. Unemployment today includes persons who would not be accounted unemployed in the old days: seasonal workers, part-time workers, casuals, persons formerly supported by their families, persons who regard themselves as unemployed in order to draw relief, and just plain hoboes. In this last-named connection the head of a hobo organization tried to obtain an audience with the President a month or two back in order to return thanks for favors received.

A census of unemployment might be limited to the relief rolls. It would yield some interesting data on the "permanent core" of unemployment—at least to show that the core is not so big as it is often represented to be.

Steel Operations 75 P. C. Capacity During Past Week

Weekly Steel Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations during the past week were maintained at 75 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel. Rail awards were heavy, automobile production made another increase, and there was a heavy flow of orders, showing a tendency toward slackening temporarily in some districts, the report said:

"A slight decline in new specifications is not unexpected, in view of the extensive buying recently, and producers point out that backlogs are more than ample to cushion the drop. One company's unfilled orders are more than 100,000 tons greater than they were on Sept. 15.

Auto Output Up

"Last week's automobile production, 48,195 units, represented an increase of 8250 from the preceding week. The industry is emerging from its usual period of delays and interruptions attendant to the initial production of new models. Ford, aiming at assembling 5000 units a day as soon as possible, was passing the 500-per-day mark last week.

"Sheet deliveries to the automotive industry are being retarded at present because of these delays in assembling the new models, but the mills have large backlogs assuring satisfactory rolling for four to six weeks.

"The rail awards totaled 86,237 tons, including 23,000 tons for Southern railway, 55,162 tons for Southern Pacific, 6075 tons for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and 2000 tons for the Missouri Pacific. Southern Pacific also will spend an estimated $1,500,000 for track accessories.

Pig Iron Stocks Light

"In pig iron, stocks of both consumers and producers are light. It is likely additional blast furnaces will be blown in during the next 60 days. Royal Dutch pifi iron prices have been advanced $1 a ton."

Scrap prices are steady and the market is comparatively quiet. Steel's scrap index remains at $16.54, the iron and steel composite is unchanged at $34.60 and the finished index holds at $53.90.

Operations in the Chicago district were up one point to 76 per cent; Wheeling 3 to 95; Detroit 5 to 100; New England 5½ to 75½, and Cincinnati 6 to 96. Youngstown was down two points to 78; Eastern Pennsylvania ½ to 48½, and Cleveland 2½ to 79½. The others were unchanged. Last year in the same week the national rate was 51 per cent; two years ago it was 26½.

Bullock Trusts' Dividends Placed About $22,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Hugh Bullock, vice-president of the New York group of trusts which bear his name, who suggested to the Securities and Exchange Commission that a maximum of publicity was the remedy to prevent abuses in investment trusts management, said yesterday before the commission that "a majority of our trusts show a profit to original investors" and that since 1929 they had "paid out over $22,000,000 in cash dividends."

Mr. Bullock's statement follows: "As to the record, the majority of our trusts show profit to original investors. A thousand dollars originally invested in every one of the 11 trusts we ever formed—namely an original total investment of $11,000—today would be worth over $11,750. Meanwhile investors have received over $3000 in dividends—or a total gain, appreciation plus income, of about 35 per cent. We have 40,000 shareholders today whose investments in our securities show them a profit.

"No company under our management has ever passed a quarterly cash dividend. And even since the crash of 1929 our companies have paid out over $22,000,000 in cash dividends to shareholders.

"Except in the case of one debenture issue, our trusts don't owe a dollar. They don't buy on margin or sell short. They don't buy or sell securities from or to each other. Except during the two offers of exchange and the brief period of Nation-Wide's preferential bid, none of our trusts ever bought each other's shares."

Business Spokesman

Blank & Stoller

C. M. Chester
President of the National Association of Manufacturers and Head of General Foods Corporation

Chester Says Rising Government Debts Trouble Business

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — C. M. Chester, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, asserted that "it is not a partisan statement to say that business men are worried about mounting government debts and taxes and about an unbalanced national budget."

Addressing the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Chester added that business men are believed by many to have "caused the depression."

"Are we truly serious in our desire to regain our lost reputations," he asked. "If we are, then let us fairly and frankly recognize the mistakes of the past. . . .

"It is time to rout those among us who are responsible for our tarnished reputation."

Businessmen are "worried" about debts and taxes, he said, and "they are hurt by what they believe to be unjust and excessive criticism."

"It is unfortunate businessmen do not understand politics better and the politician apparently does not understand business, but it is time misunderstanding ceased."

Mr. Chester expressed the belief that his listeners "are thinking of matters beyond the coming national elections, knowing full well that no one election is going to solve continuing problems."

Netherlands Bank Rate Cut; Seen As Aid to Guilder

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands today reduced its discount rate from 3 to 2½ per cent, due to the easier monetary situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Banking circles today felt the reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of the Netherlands might be a move to assist the guilder in finding its natural level following its departure from the gold standard Sept. 25.

The tendency here has been to regard the Dutch monetary unit as overvalued at present rates of exchange, it being pointed out that while transactions have been in the neighborhood of 53.70 cents to the guilder, 30-day forward discounts have been at as much as .30 of a cent, with the 60-day discount .60 of a cent.

Financial observers called attention also to the fact that at 53.70 cents the guilder has been devalued approximately 21 per cent while the other gold standard currencies, the French and Swiss francs, are quoted currently at about 30 per cent below their pre-devaluation figure.

Reduction of the discount rate, it was said, by reducing the demand for guilders, might assist the Netherlands equalization fund in settling the unit at a lower point in relation to other currencies.

New High Prices For May Wheat Seen at Chicago

Weekly Grain Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Foreign market conditions are dominating the wheat trade at the present time. In spite of conditions that usually would have crystallized bullish sentiment in a marked way, the volume of trade has been light at Chicago, and the market has gone up more in sympathy with the advances at Winnipeg and Liverpool than for any other reason. The May wheat at Chicago did make a new high for the season, but the market has been decidedly irregular with the demand fading out in a disconcerting way frequently.

Winnipeg and Liverpool both advanced to the highest levels on the crop, denoting a big and consistent demand for Canadian wheat for export on one hand, and a strong situation in western Europe where it is apparently realized that it is now a sellers' market instead of a buyers' one as has been the case for five or six years past.

Canada Holds Supply

United Kingdom importers, who usually absorb by far the most wheat from exporters, find that about the only source of supply is Canada. Danubian countries had a fairly large exportable surplus, but most of this wheat is going to the continent, and there are slim prospects for any pretentious Southern Hemisphere offerings of old wheat. Buyers of Sanadian wheat on a large scale include France, Italy and the United States in addition to the United Kinkdom.

It is the general belief that clearances of Canadian wheat will be heavy up to the close of lake and St. Lawrence navigation, as it will be late February before Southern Hemisphere wheat arrives in volume in Europe. Even at the current rate of Canadian exports that country will have a decidedly small surplus at the end of the crop year.

Deterioration in the Australian wheat crop has been rapid, which accentuates the bullish situation in the Northern Hemisphere. The Australian crop is now estimated at 115,000,000 bushels, which would give an exportable surplus of only 65,000,000 bushels. Argentine crop prospects are about normal, but from present indications the Southern Memisphere will have less than 200,000,000 bushels for export, and only about 60 per cent of this for the current crop year.

Flour Trade Quiet

Flour trade is comparatively quiet. Cash wheat, however, holds strong relatively. The Government estimates farm stocks of wheat about 40,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

Corn is a between-seasons market. In addition there is concern over Argentine competition, as Plate corn is now arriving in fair volume and is being offered in middle west markets at comparatively cheap prices. The new crop movement is gaining headway slowly.

The Government estimated the crop at 1,509,000,000 bushels, and the farm stocks were placed at 174,000,000 bushels. Receipts are still light.

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Tidal Wave Hits Eastern Football Hopes—Boston Pro Gridiron Teams Triumph

Upsets Crush Many Favored Teams All Along the Eastern Football Frontier Saturday

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Driving rainstorms washed out hopes and ambitions of undefeated teams and favorites all along the eastern gridiron front Saturday. Left in the devastating wake today are disillusioned elevens, student bodies and coaches, stunned at the cyclonic washouts of proud records with only the third week in October gone by. Consolation might be found by the disappointed in realizing that the sweep was widespread and brother elevens toppled generally.

No week end in years has seen the commonly termed upset so predominant. With nightfall Saturday such eastern greats as Princeton and Pittsburgh were crushed in the despair of defeat. These have held enviable reputations and their reverses alone would have been enough to list the week end as one of turmoil. They were only part of the wreckage, however, for other upsets came in droves.

A goodly portion of the buffeting came right here in New England. Boston University justified the hard work of Pat Hanley and downed the highly-favored Washington University of St. Louis, 6-0; Bowdoin smacked the giant of the "Little Three," Williams, 6-0; Mass. State stopped Rhode Island, 13-8, and Springfield journeyed to Rutgers and won, 6-0. Of course, in many of the circumstances, conditions were so appalling that the contests could not be called football, but the scores still stand regardless.

Harvard Completely Crushed

Out at the Harvard Stadium some 25,000 dared the elements to view a tragedy—Harvard crushed by Army. The Cadets were expected to win, but the 32-0 score, which might just as easily have been 60-0, was not. Instead of softening up the Army, that Columbia game a week ago made it. Instead of Monk Meyer forward passing, he ran. Instead of Harvard at least making a good showing, it looked bad.

The Army line so completely outcharged the Harvard forward wall that "it wasn't even funny." The Crimson ends were circled and blocked out too often and the Harvard inexperience was magnified to alarming proportions. That Army team played with perfect precision and its power rolled through the Harvards without pity. Strange to say, the coaching of Harvard is good, but that could not make the Crimson players the equal of Army's greatness Saturday. Harvard simply did not belong in the same game with Army.

Congratulations have been pouring in to Pat Hanley. Given no chance before the contest and playing without a couple of mainstays, the Terriers faced a visiting team which had held Illinois and Notre Dame to close margins. As Hanley himself expressed it, the visitors must have been caught on the rebound. That does not take away from the inspiring game the Terriers played but does mean that B. U has one of its greatest teams in years.

Hart Runs 99 Yards

Northeastern came back from its reverse a week ago to beat St. Lawrence in a game featured by a 99-yard run by Capt. Jay Hart, who skirted the sidelines with a breathtaking exhibition. Tufts, under the able coaching of Lew Manly, fought Colby and the storms to a standstill, beating Colby convincingly 18-6 by intelligent football. Gil Dobie's Boston College Eagles encountered unparalleled weather at Durham, N. H., but satisfied with a 12-0 victory over New Hampshire.

Among the favored teams to hold their heads and reputations high despite high water and opponents were Holy Cross 13-7 over Manhattan; Yale 12-7 over Navy; Dartmouth 34-0 over Brown; Fordham 20-6 over Waynesburg; Columbia 38-0 over Virginia M. I.; and Maine 21-0 over Lowell Textile.

And now for the deluge: Duquesne 7, Pittsburgh 0. Those who know Duquesne are not entirely surprised for the Night Riders are "backyard" rivals who finally had the man power to turn the trick. Duquesne teams have known every play in Jock Sutherland's repertoire for years and have knocked at the door of victory time and again. Saturday the Pittsburgh coaches were unable to rouse the Panthers to the proper pitch and "Clipper" Smith saw his Night Riders seriously crimp the Rose Bowl hopes of the mighty Panthers.

Raiders and Tigers Out

Down in New York Andy Kerr viewed a spectacle he has not seen for many, many years, the Colgate Red Raiders beaten by a score of 28-6. Tulane's Green Wave turned the swirling rain-swept field of mud into a veritable Green Wave that surged completely over the New Yorkers. Down at Philadelphia Pennsylvania finally controlled its vaunted power as the Quaker veterans scored on Princeton and held the Tigers in check 7-0. Game after game for three years the Penn veterans have expected to "cash in" on their ability but not until Saturday did really come through.

When the two beaten elevens, Cornell and Syracuse, came together, opinion was divided, but none looked for the overwhelming triumph of Cornell, 20 to 7. Nor were many looking for Villanova to whip Charlie Haven's Western Maryland football team by a two-touchdown margin, 13 to 0.

Yes, it was quite a week end in eastern football! And the undefeated and untied list has dwindled to Holy Cross, Yale, Army, Fordham, and the season has only begun.

Rainy Seventeenth

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The "rainy seventeenth" won't be forgotten when the alma mammy boys huddle around the fireplaces and swap yarns about the 1936 football season. Saturday's gridiron program, produced mostly on wet fields, featured everything in the book from stunning upsets to great comebacks and freak plays.

Back tracking the day with superlatives and nominations:

Biggest Surprise—Little Duquesne supplied that by rising to the very heights to defeat mighty Pittsburgh, 7 to 0. As far as known, not one expert picked the Dukes to win.

Hero of Heroes—Heroes were almost a dime a dozen as they slithered over the soggy gridirons, but the palm must go to George Matsik, 170-pound substitute from Ambridge, Penna., who gave Duquesne its great victory with a 72-yard touchdown gallop.

Greatest Comeback—Hats off to the Baylor Bears! Beaten, 18 to 0, by Texas over three periods, they rushed back to score 21 points in the final period to win.

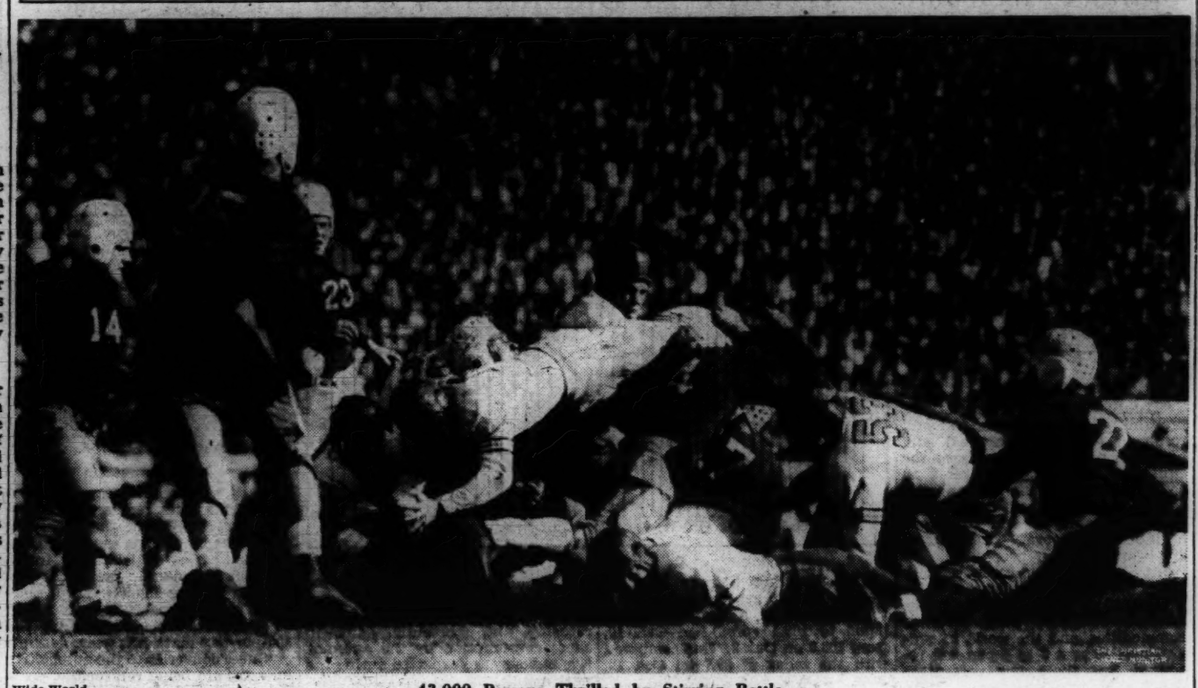
Worst Shutout—The most merciless team out Saturday was the Sul Ross Teachers of Texas, who shot down the Kelly field team, 68 to 0. Reports are the Teachers were so tired of running that it took them two hours to dress.

Whistle Tooter—With Alabama set to score on Tennessee's one-yard line, first down, the timekeeper blew his whistle to end the half. And the game ended with both sides dissatisfied—a scoreless tie.

Freakiest Decisive Play—Capt. Kelley's "drop kick" of a fumbled ball that gave Yale possession of the pigskin on Navy's three-yard line and the winning touchdown two cracks at the line later.

Largest Crowd—60,000 spectators, largest football crowd of the wet day, witnessed another spectacular upset as Lew Elverson, Pennsylvania, ran back a punt 57 yards to topple unbeaten Princeton, 7 to 0.

Nothing Wrong With That Yale Forward Wall



Wide World

43,000 Persons Thrilled by Stirring Battle

Yale Piles Up the Line, and John S. Schmidt, Navy Back, Piles In to Find No Opening on the Eli's Four-Yard Line. Yale Won, 12 to 7, in Baltimore's Municipal Stadium Saturday

N-icest Golf Links Planned In the Arctic

BARROW, Alaska, Oct. 19 (AP)—A nine-hole all-ice ocean golf course, with polar bears and icebergs for hazards and illuminated by the northern lights, has captured the imagination of hardy sourdoughs who once jibed at golf-club activities in the United States.

The envisioned new course—just over the ice from the North Pole—has supplanted the weather as the meat of conversation during endless nights of card playing at America's northernmost settlement.

Penalties Severe

Dr. R. W. Maurer, government physician here and one of the eight whites in the Point Barrow area, is a golf enthusiast whose enthusiasm knows no bounds. He said he "looked over" the Arctic Ocean and found the nice icy place to lay out the golf course—right in the middle of the playground for polar bears, where golf balls will be painted red and penalties will be severe.

Here are some ideas on the course:

No water hazards, unless it thaws.

No sand traps.

If your ball lands atop an iceberg, tee up another and penalize yourself one stroke.

If your ball rolls in front of a polar bear, you're disqualified if you play it. Otherwise tee up another.

If you're stymied by a walrus you can wait or chip over him.

If your ball rolls across longitude 156 or 158, it's out of bounds.

Pool Table

Contrary to the usual winter recreation of the whites, bridge has been ruled out. Charles D. Brower, arctic trader, has built a pool table, the only one within the Arctic Circle.

Master Sergt. Stanley R. Morgan, Government radio operator, will fiddle around with his "skinmobile," the "Roaring Boring Alice," which is built with skis on the front wheels and oversized balloon tires with chains in the rear.

But the golf course will be the main sports attraction—or so they say.

New England Sidelines

THAT old mythical feather is riding high in Pat Hanley's hat today as he starts preparations for another hard contest against an unbeaten Villanova eleven next Saturday in Pennsylvania. The Terriers' unexpected victory over Washington University eleven was sweet for players, coaches and rooters.

When Boston University stacks up against Villanova it will undoubtedly be the underdog for the second Saturday in a row, but from the way the Terriers tore into those Bears last Saturday, the Villanova team had better be prepared for a stiff battle.

The B. U. coaches will give their team a rest this week with no contact work scheduled. Pat Hanley will stress more work on passing and will groom Lou Blazynski and Eddie Graham, injured members who have returned to the squad, for the Villanova fray. Capt. Roy Thompson and Sol Nechtem will probably be forced to see the game from the sidelines, due to injuries received in the Washington U. tussle.

The Huskies' victory over St. Lawrence Saturday has set the boys right on edge for their big game Thursday night under flood lights with Rhode Island State. The coaches will start work tonight in preparation for this objective game. Northeastern came through the St. Lawrence game in fine fettle and will go into the Rhode Island tilt at full strength.

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts expressed satisfaction with the showing of his team in its 18-6 "swimfest" victory over Colby last Saturday as he started preparations today for Williams College at Williamstown nevt week end.

The Jumbo line was outstanding all afternoon and showed a decided improvement over a week ago. Several of the reserve linemen impressed the coaches so much that some of the veterans are going to have a tough job this week to keep their first-string rating. The playing of John "Red" Bentley, up from the junior versity, was of high calibre, and as a result it now appears as though he has ousted John Boyd, a letterman, for the guard position.

Coach Dick Harlow has a hard job on his hands this week in getting his squad ready for the Dartmouth game next Saturday. The Crimson mentor first must restore confidence to his team, and then try and bring them up to the proper pitch for the Big Green. The 32-0 trouncing given Harvard by the Army pointed out many weaknesses in the Crimson's defense, and all this week the coaches will endeavor to correct these.

Dartmouth, coasting through Brown to a 34-0 score, turns its attention this week to its first away-from-home game of the season. The Big Green has looked impressive all season, although defeated by Holy Cross, 7-0, last week. On paper the Hanover Indian is two to three touchdowns better than the Crimson, but when these two clash it's usually a toss-up.

College Football Results

East

Albright 6, Moravian 0.
Amherst 41, Rochester 6.
Army 32, Harvard 0.
Bates 20, Arnold 0.
Bethany 6, Kenyon 0.
Boston C. 12, New Hampshire 0.
Boston U. 6, Washington (St. L.) 0.
Bowdoin 6, Williams 0.
Brooklyn 13, American I. C. 0.
Buffalo 27, Alfred 0.
California T. 0, Fairmount 0.
Canisius 19, St. Vincent 0.
Catholic 12, DePaul 7.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Susquehanna 0.
Cheyney T. 13, Miner T. 0.
Columbia 38, Virginia M. I. 0.
Connecticut 19, Worcester P. I. 6.
Connecticut T. 7, Hartwick 7.
Concord T. 14, Morris Harvey 0.
Cornell 20, Syracuse 7.
Cortland T. 53, Bergen 0.
Dartmouth 34, Brown 0.
Dover T. 6, Bordentown 0.
Drexel 9, Lebanon Valley 0.
Duquesne 7, Pittsburgh 0.
East Stroudsb'g T. 6, Trenton T. 3.
Fordham 20, Waynesburg 6.
F. and M. 0, Ursinns 0.
Geneva 0, Davis-Elkins 0.
Georgetown 19, Bucknell 0.
Hampden-Sydney 14, Swarthmore 6.
Hobart 26, Trinity 6.
Holy Cross 13, Manhattan 7.
Indiana T. 15, Edinboro 6.
Lafayette 7, Dickinson 6.
Lehigh 7, Penn State 6.
Lockhaven T. 0, Kutztown T. 0.
Maine 21, Lowell T. S. 0.
Mansfield T. 19, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Mass. State 13, R. I. State 6.
Middlebury 13, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Millersville T. 16, Montclair T. 7.
Muhlenberg 19, Gettysburg 7.
New York Aggies 17, Wagner 7.
North Carolina 14, N. Y. U. 13.
Northeastern 13, St. Lawrence 7.
Norwich 6, Coast Guard Academy 6.
Pennsylvania 7, Princeton 0.
Penn M. C. 8, Westchester T. 0.
St. Anselm 7, Providence 2.
St. Bonaventure 12, Niagara 0.
St. John's (Md.) 13, American 6.
St. Joseph's 25, Delaware 8.
Slippery Rock 14, Westminster 0.
Stroudsburg 6, New Paltz Normal 0.
Springfield 6, Rutgers 0.
Thiel 18, Claron 0.
Tufts 18, Colby 0.
Tulane 28, Colgate 6.
Union 8, Vermont 0.
Upsala 0, Clarkson 0.
Villanova 13, Western Maryland 0.
Wesleyan 12, Haverford 6.
West Liberty T. 6, Glenville 0.
West Virginia 15, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Wilson Teachers 0, Bridgewater 0.
Yale 12, Navy 7.

South

Abilene Christian 0, Trinity 0.
Arkansas State 16, Southern 6.
Baylor 21, Texas 18.
Benedict 20, Paine 0.
Bluefield 20, Louisburg 7.
Bluefield Institute 6, Hampton 6.
Boone T. 20, Cullowhee T. 2.
Carson-Newman 54, Tusculum 6.
Centre 13, Birmingham Southern 0.
Clark 6, Florida A. and M. 3.
Duke 19, Georgia Tech 7.
East. Ky. T. 9, Louisville 6.
East Tennessee T. 6, King 0.
Fayette 25, St. Augustine 6.
Florida 32, Stetson 0.
Kentucky 39, W. and L. 7.
Kentucky M. I. 0, Baylor S. 0.
Knoxville 24, J. C. Smith 7.
LeMoyne 62, Talladega 7.
Livingston 6, Claflin 6.
Louisiana C. 12, West Tenn. T. 0.
Louisville Mun. 26, Fisk 0.
Louisiana State 13, Mississippi 0.
Maryland 21, Virginia 0.
Mars Hill 6, Lees McRae 0.
Middle Tenn. T. 9, West. Ky. T. 0.
Mississippi C. 20, Murray 0.
Miss. State 32, Loyola (N. O.) 0.
Morehead 6, Union (Ky.) 6.
Morris Brown 25, Shaw 0.
Murray Aggies 7, Conner Aggies 6.
North Carolina C. 7, St. Paul 0.
North Central 39, Eureka 0.
N. C. A. & T. 12, Virginia Union 0.
N. C. State 27, Furman 0.
Oglethorpe 30, Alabama S. T. 6.
Rice 13, Georgia 6.
Richmond 20, Emory Henry 6.
Roanoke 12, Catawba 6.
Schreiner 7, St. Edward 7.
Shenandoah 8, W. & M. (Norfolk) 0.
South Carolina 14, Virginia P. I. 0.
Southern Methodist 16, Vanderbilt 0
St. Mary's (Tex.) 13, St. Thomas 6.
Sul Roll Teachers 68, Kelley Field 0
Tampa 27, South Georgia T. 0.
Tarkio 19, Central 14.
Tennessee 0, Alabama 0.
Texas A. & M. 18, Texas Christian 7.
Texas Mines 12, New Mexico 7.
The Citadel 25, Presbyterian 0.
Tougaloo 6, Dillard 2.
Union 25, Tennessee Tech 0.
Virginia State 13, Howard 6.
W. & M. 38, Guilford 0.

West

Aberdeen N. 39, Eastern N. 0
Akron 14, Wooster 0.
Albion 7, Olivet 0.
Ashland 6, Otterbein 0.
Auburn 6, Detroit 0.
Aurora 19, Northwest 7.
Bethel 21, Sterling 6.
Bowling Green 13, Wittenberg 0.
Butler 26, Manchester 0.
Capital 6, Hiram 0.
Carbondale T. 13, McKendree 0.
Carroll 21, Lake Forest 0.
Case 19, Wash. and Jeff. 0.
Central Ind. N. 7, Earlham 6.
Central Mich. T. 7, No. Mich. T. 6.
Chadron T. 27, Peru T. 7.
Charleston T. 12, Terre Haute T. 0.
Cincinnati 13, Marshall 7.
Dickinson T. 7, Ellendale T. 6.
DeKalb 19, Wheaton 6.
Denison 9, Toledo U. 0.
DePauw 7, Evansville 7.
Detroit Tech 14, Defiance 0.
East. Ind. T. 12, Terre Haute 0.
Elmhurst 7, Carthage 7.
Fort Hays 14, Wichita 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 13, Concordia 9.
Hope 0, Hillsdale 0.
Illinois 0, Iowa 0.
Illinois (B) 6, Notre Dame (B) 6.
Illinois Wes. 12, James Millikin 0.
Iowa State 38, Cornell (Ia.) 6.
Iowa S. T. 21, Coe 0.
Jamestown 19, Minot T. 7.
Kalamazoo 20, Alma 6.
Kemper M. C. 30, LaGrange 0.
Lawrence 7, Knox 0.
Luther 34, Simpson 0.
Marquette 13, Kansas State 6.
Miami 14, Dayton 7.
Michigan State 13, Missouri 0.
Midland 36, Western Union 0.
Milwaukee T. 3, Platteville T. 0.
Minnesota 26, Michigan 0.
Missouri Valley 14, Principia 6.
Monmouth 7, Bradley 0.
Mount Pleasant T. 7, Marquette T. 6.
Mount Union 6, Ohio Northwestern 0.
Muncie T. 12, Franklin 0.
Muskingum 13, Heidelberg 0.
Nebraska 13, Indiana 9.
North Central 39, Eureka 0.
North Dakota 13, St. Louis 6.
North State N. 39, E. (Wis.) N. 0.
Northwestern 14, Ohio State 13.
Notre Dame 27, Wisconsin 0.
Oberlin 13, Hamilton 6.
Ohio 6, Kent State 0.
Oklahoma 14, Kansas 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 6, Washburn 0.
Oshkosh T. 7, Stevens Pt. T. 7.
Purdue 35, Chicago 7.
Ripon 38, Beloit 0.
St. Cloud T. 6, Bemidji T. 0.
St. Joseph's 20, Oakland City 0.
St. Nobert 25, Jordan 0.
South Dakota 26, Morningside 12.
S. Illinois N. 12, McKendree 0.
Tarkio 19, Central 14.
Transylvania 12, Hanover 0.
Wabash 19, Rose P. I. 0.
Wahpeton Science 19, Valley City Tea. 0.
Wayne 8, Ypsilanti N. 0.
West Michigan S 7, Valparaiso 0.
Western Reserve 20, Baldwin-Wallace 6.
Wilberforce 6, Tuskegee 0.
William-Jewell 12, Culver-Stockton 0.
Winona Teacher 6, Stout 0.
Wisconsin Mines 26, Mission House 0.
Xavier 13, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Yankton 13, Huron 7.

Far West

Arizona 13, Centenary 13.
College Pacific 20, Chico T. 0.
Colorado 33, Colorado Mines 0.
Colorado State 0, Wyoming 0.
Greeley T. 13 Montana State 0.
Montana 6, Gonzaga 0.
Montana Normal 25, Billings P. I. 0.
New Mexico M. I. 13, New Mexico S. 6.
New Mexico S. T. 0, New Mexico N. 0.
Oregon 13, Idaho 0.
San Diego State 27, Redlands 7.
S. California 0, Wash. State 0.
San Francisco 9, St. Mary's 0.
Santa Clara 32, San Jose T. 0.
Utah 31, Denver 6.
Utah Aggies 13, Brigham Young 0.
U. C. L. A. 17, California 6.
Whittier 18, Occidental 0.
Washington 19, Oregon State 7.

Huntington Field Floodlight Game

A record attendance is expected at Huntington Field on Thursday night when Northeastern University and Rhode Island State meet in the first Greater Boston collegiate floodlight encounter of the season.

Elaborate arrangements have been made to assure the best possible lights and equipment for the Thursday contest. Some 120,000 watts of light will be available, while special seating facilities have been arranged to care for the overflow crowd expected.

Northeastern, disappointed because it has had to play its last two games on sloppy gridirons, is hoping for a clear night so that it can unloose all its aerial attack. Special plays have been arranged for the Keaneymen, but a dry ball is essential.

Boston Bruins Report For Practice Tuesday

Prospective members of the Boston Bruins, some already here and others en route, report at the Boston Garden tomorrow morning for the initial workout. Coach Fred Hitchman and Art Ross, vice-president, will be on hand to take charge.

Twenty-six players, including five amateurs, have been ordered to report. With only 16 places available, the competition should be keen. With the season opening, probably, Nov. 7, there is no time to be wasted.

Five defensemen are on the list, 10 wings, evenly divided between right- and left-hand shots, and six centers. Apart from these are five amateurs coming for tryouts. The amateurs are Roy Conacher, left wing; Louis Bears, goalie; Tony Graboski, right wing; Milton Schmidt, center, and Jack Crawford, defenseman.

American Pro Football League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Boston	5	0	56	16	1.000
New York	3	1	43	19	.750
Cleveland	1	1	26	9	.500
Pittsburgh	3	1	51	45	.667
Brooklyn	0	3	25	44	.000
Syracuse	0	5	25	93	.000

Results Oct. 18

Boston 9, Cleveland 0.
New York 13, Syracuse 0.
Pittsburgh 17, Brooklyn 13.

College Cross Country

C. C. of N. Y. 24, Lafayette 31.
Dartmouth 25, Vermont 30.
Mass. State 26, M. I. T. 29.
Michigan Normal 27, Oberlin 29.
Michigan State 17, Butler 38.
N. Y. U. 24, Columbia 31.
Penn State 15, Lehgh 40.
Pittsburgh 15, Wayne (Detroit) 40.
Union 15, Middlebury 40.

College Soccer Results

Harvard 1, M. I. T. 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 3, Stevens Tech 2.
St. John's 2, Brooklyn 1.
Wesleyan 3, Tufts 0.
Williams 3, Mass. State 0.
Yale 2, Springfield 1.

Bears Run Away In Pro League Football Race

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—It was the Chicago Bears against the field today in the National Professional Football League race, with the powerful Green Bay Packers the next standout.

Qualifying as "the team to beat," the Bears yesterday won their fifth consecutive league tilt by whipping Pittsburgh, eastern division leader, 26 to 7, before 20,000 spectators. As the Packers bowled over the champion Detroit Lions in a 20-to-18 thriller, the Bears today were the only undefeated team in the circuit.

The Bears scored in every period except the third in handing the Pirates their second loss. Beattie Feathers scored two touchdowns and Gene Ronzani another on a pass from Carl Brumbaugh. The other Bear marker was by Bronko Nagurski, former Minnesota ace. Pittsburgh scored in the second period. Zaninelli smashing across after a 58-yard pass, Matesic to Strutt, set the stage. The Bears thus far have scored 107 points compared with their opponents' 22.

Packers Halt Detroit

The Packers' "garrison finish" against Detroit in the latter's first loss in four starts was witnessed by 13,500 fans, largest crowd of the season in Green Bay. Paul Engebretsen's field goal decided the issue in the waning minutes of the fiercely fought battle.

Trailing at the half, Detroit scored on Ernie Caddel's 28-yard sprint and added two points on a safety. Clark passed to Caddel for a touchdown to take the lead, but a 55-yard pass, Herber to Blood, put the Packers again in front. Detroit pounded right back, Clark booting a field goal from 28 yards out to put his club ahead once more, 18 to 17, but the Packers again retaliated with a drive to the 18-yard line to set the stage for Engebretsen's winning field goal from placement.

40-Yard Field Goal

It was Engerbretsen's 40-yard field goal and Gantenbein's touchdown that gave the Packers their half-time lead.

Boston defeated Philadelphia's Eagles 17 to 7, Riley Smith booting a field goal and taking a pass for a touchdown from Ed Britt to put the Redskins out in front and Malone adding another touchdown on a pass from Britt in the third period. The Eagles' marker was by MacMurdo on a forward-lateral pass play.

New York trounced Chicago's Cardinals 14 to 6, with "Tuffy" Leemans lugging the ball 118 yards from scrimmage. Pal Pangle scored for the Cards in the first period, the Giants coming from behind in the last half to win on touchdowns by Corzine and Krause, climaxing Leemans' brilliant work.

The Boston Shamrocks held the American League lead by whipping the Cleveland Rams, 9-0, for their fifth straight victory as Albert Soar booted a field goal and passed to Joe Zapustas for the touchdown against a tight defense.

The Syracuse Braves lost their fifth straight game, 13-0, to the New York Yankees, and then decided to play their remaining home games at Rochester after counting the 1900 cash customers.

The Pittsburgh Americans drew only 2000 for their first home game, but came from behind in an exciting third quarter to give them plenty of thrills and beat Brooklyn, 17-13.

National Pro Football League

Western Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Bears	5	0	0	107	22	1.000
Green Bay	4	0	1	88	57	.800
Detroit	3	0	1	94	27	.750
Cardinals	0	0	5	16	94	.000

Eastern Division

Pittsburgh	4	0	2	63	66	.667
Boston	3	0	3	59	61	.500
New York	3	1	2	45	38	.500
Brooklyn	1	0	3	44	48	.250
Philadelphia	1	0	6	20	125	.143

Results Oct. 18

Green Bay 20, Detroit 18.
Chicago Bears 26, Pittsburgh 7.
Boston 17, Philadelphia 7.
New York 14, Chicago Cardinals 6.

Canadian Football Results

Assumption 32, Lawrence Tech 0.
Balmy Beach 16, Hamilton Cubs' 1.
Hamilton 12, Toronto Argonauts 6.
Ottaw 8, Montreal 7.
Toronto 14, Queen's 2.
West. Ontario U. 6, McGill 4.

College Polo Result

Illinois 7, Missouri 6.

Sporting Around the Hub

Just Another Football Lesson

IT IS no disgrace to be beaten by Army. The average layman who reads that score by which West Point crushed Harvard, Saturday, 32-0, might think most anything. But probably in all his thoughts he does not make allowance for the difference in the two institutions. Those Cadets are much more matured in physical training and football experience.

Staff Photo
William J. Bingham

Year in and year out Harvard cannot hope to match such elevens as West Point. Eligibility rules and scholastic requirements at Harvard exceed in strictness those of almost every college sponsoring football in the nation. The so-called natural-born football player is so rare at Harvard that it is almost a thing of the past.

The encouragement offered to athletes to come to Harvard is nil. That dignified tradition of the great institution has gone by the board and the modern youngster with football inclination is more likely to laugh than look up to Crimson past history. Even Andover and Exeter, the prep school feeding ground of Harvard and Yale, are overlooked by the promising high school gridiron husky.

With the present trend, Harvard might solicit a coaching staff made up of Dick Harlow, Lou Little, Andy Kerr, Jock Sutherland, Pop Warner and Gil Dobie, and yet the answer would be the same without natural football players. Harvard is getting as fine coaching as is procurable, but that is not enough. And the alumni might just as well recognize the situation now. Either Harvard opponents should do as Harvard does or Harvard stop fooling itself, and do as its opponents do. W.M.

Here and There

In Thornton, R. I., yesterday, the Lucy Recs of Cambridge were held to a one-all tie by the Thornton Vics in an American Soccer League game . . . No score was made in the first half, but 10 minutes after the change of ends, Tom Ritchie scored for the Recs, and Reilly tied the score eight minutes later . . . The Lucy Recs "B" team played at home, losing to the British-Americans S. C., 1 to 0 . . . Boston Celts defeated Fall River St. Michaels, 3 to 0, and Fall River Americans beat Swedish Americans, 5 to 1, in other league soccer games . . .

Because several night high school football games played in Greater Boston this fall have brought out thousands of spectators, Rindge Tech officials are said to be planning a night schedule next season . . . When Rindge Tech met Cambridge Latin on the evening of Oct. 12 a crowd of 6000 was on hand . . . Two other games drew 9000 and 4000 each . . .

Adele Loysen has been elected captain of the All-Boston field hockey team, which meets Mt. Holyoke College eleven next Saturday at South Hadley in the first game of the season for the Hub team . .

Next week end will be a busy one for Harvard Dartmouth teams . . . Several sports teams besides the varsity football eleven will meet the Indians in Hub contests . . . Friday, the varsity and freshman cross-country teams of Harvard, Dartmouth and New Hampshire race over the Charles River course, while the junior varsity football teams and the varsity soccer teams of Harvard and Dartmouth meet . . . Saturday, the freshman soccer teams of Harvard and Dartmouth meet, while the Crimson freshman footballers journey to Andover to play the Phillips Academy eleven.

New Hockey League Looks to Successful Season for Teams

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The application of Windsor, Ont., for membership in the new International-American Hockey League was denied yesterday as the two circuits which combined to form the new loop wound up their individual affairs and began operations in the new form.

Windsor, which withdrew two weeks ago when the International and Canadian-American Leagues decided to combine, applied for reinstatement. The franchise was suspended for a year when it was admitted by club officials that they could see no way of overcoming transportation difficulties caused by Windsor's isolation from the other league cities.

Maurice Podoloff of New Haven, who presided at the meeting, said he expected the new league would prove successful, pointing out that since news of the merger became public reservations in New Haven had increased 100 per cent over any previous season.

The governors of the new loop formally approved the name of "International-American" and adopted a 48-game schedule for the 1936-37 season, opening Nov. 7. The schedule was arranged to give Cleveland, Buffalo and Springfield 18 home games each on Saturday nights, Syracuse 20 Sunday games and New Haven 17. Pittsburgh also will play many of its home games on Sunday; Philadelphia drew Wednesday and Saturday dates and Providence Wednesdays and Thursdays. Clubs of the eastern and western divisions will play four home-and-home games with each rival within their sections and three home-and-home games with each member of the other division.

In their separate meetings the Canadian-American loop rejected membership applications from Ottawa, Quebec and Washington, D. C., while the International attempted to clear up old financial obligations and to dispose of some of the 70 players who were thrown on the market when their clubs disbanded.

New Amateur Hockey League Formed in West

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Forman organization of the International Amateur Hockey League was completed here yesterday, with three cities in northeastern Minnesota and two Canadian cities represented in the circuit.

Teams will be from Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and Eveleth, Duluth and Hibbing, Minn.

Mayor C. W. Cox of Port Arthur was elected honorary president and Dr. H. J. MacKechnie of Hibbing president. J. A. Campbell of Fort William was elected vice-president.

Each team in the loop will play 32 games, 16 at home and 16 on the road. The first league game is scheduled with Eveleth at Hibbing on Dec. 1.

Minneapolis Buys Mulligan

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Minneapolis American Association hockey club announced Saturday it had purchased Andy Mulligan, former St. Paul defense star, from the Providence club of the Canadian-American League.

Henry Topping Jr. Will Build New Racer

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Answering Europe's challenge to a speed duel, made when European drivers gave the Americans a trouncing in the George Vanderbilt Cup race, Henry (Bob) Topping Jr., wealthy New York sportsman, announced yesterday that he would build a powerful car, capable of doing 180 miles per hour, for the next Indianapolis 500-mile race.

In addition, Topping said he had purchased the Maserati car, which Philippe Etancelin of France drove in the Roosevelt raceway test. Babe Stapp of Indianapolis, who drives for Topping, will pilot this car in the inagugural Los Angeles raceway event next March. Experience gained in this race will be applied to the construction of the new V-12 car.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE maid or working housekeeper wanted in Cambridge, Mass. $10. Tel. TRO. 3235 before 9:30 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2600

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NEWPORT, R. I.

LA FORG

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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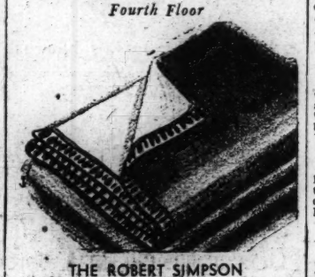

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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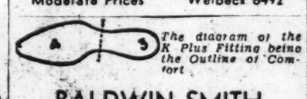

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Quotation For Today

WHO would not give a trifle to prevent what he would give a thousand worlds to cure?—YOUNG.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., reader writes: "When the crypts first came out in the Monitor, I thought them too difficult to even try, but since I was able to do correctly the crypts on Oct. 3 and 5, I feel like answering the latter." Many are finding that the crypts are not so very difficult, after all. The one in question read as follows: "With the approach of cooler weather, it is understood that nonstop refueling contests are being staged in many a cellar." This prompted the Glenwood Springs reader to comment as follows. While it does not contain many words to permit of checking, the short words and hints already given should enable beginners to find the answer very readily, especially with the added comment. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

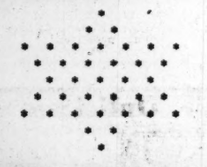
"AFC DFE'GH IF KH LFMAI NODQJR, SEJ AFJ MA JUH NHVVZO." To which we add, for good measure: "XHHQ EQ JUH IFFL CFOX; DFE'OH LFMAI IOHZJ!"

2. Letter Changing

A DOUBLE letter-change is shared by "Home Run Bob" of Chicago. It involves going from the FARM to TOWN, and then from TOWN to CITY. In other words, changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing FARM to TOWN in 5 moves, and TOWN to CITY in 6 moves—or fewer.

3. Word Star

A RECENT visit with puzzleistic friends in Roxbury, Conn., netted your columnist a number of puzzles, which will be shared from time to time. Among them was the following word star, the words of which read the same ACROSS and DOWN (left to right) when filled in.



Definitions: 1, The beginning of SUCCESS. 2, A pronoun. 3, A creeping plant of the Heath family. 4, Cooks before a fire. 5, To fasten temporarily with long stitches. 6, To assemble troops for review. 7, Long-haired hunting dogs. 8, Pronoun. 9, The end of SUCCESS.

4. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus is shared by an Osteen, Fla., reader. The letters represent a 10-letter word, and the lines below give a clue:

ISM

A subject much in public print,
You can surely guess it from this hint.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Extra Gasoline

THE all-too-common scene of the motorist walking along the highway carrying a little red can of gasoline toward his stalled motor is something easily avoided through foresight.

There is always some corner in the car where a gallon can filled with gasoline may be stored. I have found that though one's own gasoline gauge may continue to function perfectly and thus obviate any necessity for the use of this extra store of "gas" for one's own protection, still there is sometimes occasion to assist a fellow traveler caught without gasoline in some isolated spot.—R. C. H., Hollywood.

Brevities

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Building is picking up and all over the country local chapters of the United and Amalgamated Grand International Steam Shovel Watchers Association are coming to life again.

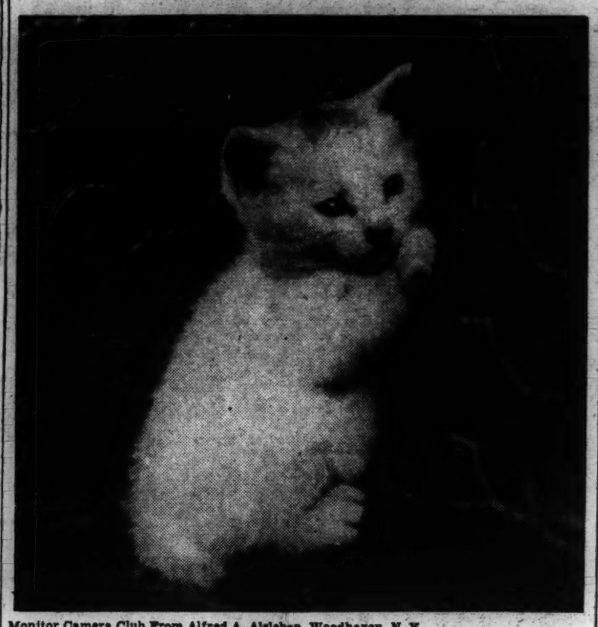
Portland Oregonian: The post office's announcement that live turtles will be accepted for mailing raises a point. Would a special delivery stamp hurry a turtle?

Punch: An artist confesses that he always finds it difficult to paint the portrait of a man with a beard. He should use a brush.

Life: It won't be long now till three or four universities have lost enough games to start deploring the overemphasis of college football.

St. Louis Star-Times: If two are arguing, and one of them is a fool, so is the other.

Puss in the Corner



Monitor Camera Club From Alfred A. Aisleben, Woodhaven, N. Y.

Camera Shy

In Lighter Vein

Schoolboy Howlers

"'The Complete Angler' is another name for Euclid, because he wrote all about angles."

"Sir Arthur Wellesley, son of Pitt, founded the Wellesleyan chapel people."

"Amatory verses are those composed by amateurs."

"The dodo is a bird nearly decent now."

Necessary Asset

"Why do you spend so much time on the crease of your pants?" asked the rural father of his college son.

"It is very important, dad, not to wear baggy trousers," he said.

"Important, is it? Did you ever see a statue of a famous man who didn't wear baggy trousers?"

—Tit-Bits

"I'm training him to follow before I let him loose, you see!"

Old Inhabitant

Stranger: "Have you lived in Bingville long?"

Native: "Have I lived here long? Why, mister, you won't believe it, but I lived here when there wasn't a single gas station in town."—*Pathfinder.*

Depends

The tramp called at a cottage and asked for food.

"And how would you like a nice chop?" said the owner of the cottage, kindly.

"That all depends, lady—is it lamb, pork, or wood?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Turning the Corner

"House-to-house business seems to be picking up. Did you land any orders today?"

"No sir, but I found several places where they talked to me without hooking the screen."

Tested

"What made you guess I came from Aberdeen? It wasn't my accent."

"Oh, no, sir. It was the toothmarks on this threepenny bit you gave me."—*Tit-Bits.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Seersucker Suits

OUTDOOR living, especially in warm weather, means extra laundry for the family. One mother has solved the ironing problem by using seersucker for sun suits, aprons, house dresses, porch pillow covers, etc. (Lightweight seersucker now comes in colorful plaids and floral prints as well as the well-known stripes.)

Sun suits for children may easily be made from a bloomer pattern, by sewing a bib in front and running an elastic from one side of the bib to the other, round the back, thus leaving the bib flat in front. Two straps or strings of the material sewed to the back of the bloomers may be crossed, and knotted on the shoulders with two straps sewed to the top of the bib in front.

Aprons, sun suits, and sofa pillow covers for the porch may be made from remnants. Sofa pillow covers should be made with one side left open, and closed with large snaps and eyes to facilitate removal for laundry.

All these seersucker articles can be laundered in a jiffy; and since they require no ironing, it is a simple matter to keep the youngsters fresh and clean with a minimum of effort.—Madeline T., Lexington, Mass.

Daily Anecdote

Publicity

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MARK TWAIN was upon one occasion traveling with a friend in an out-of-the-way place in Europe where he heard no English spoken for days at a time. Alighting at a railroad station one day he beheld on the station platform among the crowd a very beautiful girl.

In his delight he called out to his friend, feeling perfectly safe in the English speech in that unknown town: "Say, Ned, come here quick and see the most gloriously beautiful girl you've ever clapped eyes on."

Whereupon the young woman turned and said in flawless English: "I thank you more, sir, for the evident sincerity of your compliment than for the extraordinary publicity which you give it."

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Is it true that a woman holds the solo flight record from England to Australia?
2. What is Belgium's new neutrality policy?
3. What nation says it is giving the Spanish loyalist masses "all the assistance within its power"?
4. What American League baseball player has been voted the "most valuable" by the Baseball Writers' Association of America?
5. What American corporation is planning a $29,000,000 plant expansion program?
6. How do Canada's tourist revenues for 1936 compare with 1935?
7. Is it true that the RFC has made total commitments in excess of $10,000,000,000?
8. Are titles bestowed on South Africans by the King of England?
9. What is Japan's attitude with regard to submarines?
10. How many felt sunflower buttons are being distributed by the Republicans?
11. What record peak did America's stock of gold reach on Oct. 13?
12. Why does Russia demand the blockade of Portuguese ports?
13. What large company has for the first time in its history made sales exceeding $50,000,000 in four weeks?
14. What country is equipping trains with radiophones?
15. Who is Italy's new ambassador to the United States?
16. Was America's reception of the new Italian ambassador interpreted as a recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia?
17. On what temporary basis have the dollar, pound, and franc been stabilized?
18. Has King Edward VIII officially taken up residence in Buckingham Palace?
19. What new convenience is offered travelers between London and Paris?
20. What event in Palestine, on Oct. 12, promises happier relations between Jews and Moslems?

What Is Your Score?

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Night Meditation Interrupted

Monitor Camera Club From R. S. Deck, Pelham, N. Y.

The Saw-Whet Owl

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

A Teller's Oversight

Question: Our bylaw governing voting for an office provides: "The teller shall announce in alphabetical order the names of those who receive 10 or more votes, and the number of votes received by each, and the second ballot shall be confined to those names; the same procedure shall be followed on third or succeeding ballots, except that the list of those eligible shall be confined to those receiving 20 or more votes on the next preceding ballot."

At a meeting to elect three trustees, the teller neglected to read the names of two who had received more than 10 votes on the first ballot. This was not discovered until the next day. A recount of votes verified the error. Three trustees had been elected. Would this election be considered legal?

Answer: As a general rule, a vote taken incorrectly should be taken over if the mistake affected the result. If the above error had been discovered at once, it would have been proper to take all but the first ballot over. It would seem, however, that a sensible solution would be to try to determine to what extent, if any, the omission of the two names affected the result of the election. If, for example, the two omitted had barely 10 votes, and if the next ballot showed a large increase for others who were considerably higher on the first ballot, it might logically be deduced that the result would have been the same, even if the two names had been read. If so, especially in view of the lapse of time, the election should be considered legal.

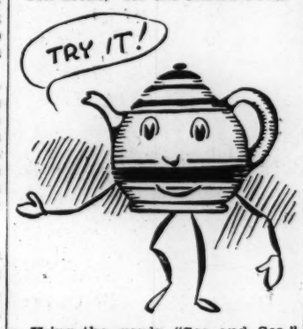
If, however, there is a reasonable assumption that the result would not have been the same if the two names had been read, another election should be held. If the presiding officer or the board feels uncertain as to whether this should be done at this late date, the question may be put to the members for decision. If, by vote of the members, it is decided that the error did not affect the result, the election should stand.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Tea-Kettle

ONE player leaves the room, and the other players make a unanimous choice of two words which sound alike but which have different meanings, as, for example, "See and Sea," "Altar and Alter," "Rain and Reign." Then the player who left the room is called back, and each of those who remained in the room gives a sentence employing the meaning of one or both of the words chosen, but substituting the word, "Tea-kettle," for the chosen word.



Using the words, "See and Sea," as an illustration, the following sentences might be given: "The man could tea-kettle the house" or "The tea-kettle was rough." The player who is called back into the room tries to guess the correct words, and the player whose sentence gives the clue is "it," or has to leave the room, while a new set of words is chosen.

This game is especially good for "breaking the ice" in a group of strangers.—Leona S., Milwaukee, Wis.

Charity

TRUE charity, a plant divinely nurs'd,
Fed by the love from which it rose at first,
Thrives against hope, and, in the rudest scene,
Storms but enliven its unfading green;
Exuberant is the shadow it supplies,
Its fruit on earth, its growth above the skies.

—*Cowper.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Before They Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ardmore, Okla.

AT THE time of the bank moratorium, Mrs. M—— and her son were out of employment. Although they had had a comfortable home and sufficient funds to live on, at this time they were in a cheap rooming house and were having a difficult time meeting the small sum due each week for the rent.

One Saturday afternoon as Mrs. M—— sat in her unattractive room trying to think of the blessings she had received so many times, instead of wondering where the rent was to come from, she heard a car honk out in front of the house. The landlady rapped on the door and said someone wanted to see her.

It was a friend of Mrs. M——'s. "My dear," the woman began, "I just came by to hand you this little package. We're all having rather a hard time without money now. I thought perhaps you might be feeling the pinch, too."

The package contained sufficient money to take care of the rent.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Yes. Jean Batten, youthful New Zealand flier, bettered the record held by H. F. Broadbent by her time of 5 days, 21 hours.
2. It is interpreted as limiting the nation's defense to its own borders, and a virtual withdrawal from collective security pacts.
3. Soviet Russia.
4. Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees.
5. U. S. Steel Corporation, for the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
6. 1936 shows a gain of 36 per cent over 1935.
7. Yes; the total is $11,307,600,013, and the actual disbursements have totaled $8,934,565,009. Repayments have totaled $4,205,921,32[illegible].
8. No; the Government of South Africa is holding to its policy of requesting the King not to bestow titles on its citizens.
9. Japan agreed formally last week to retention of the "submarine humanizing" clause of the London Naval Treaty.
10. 30,000,000; only 15,000,000 Democratic buttons have been issued.
11. $11,001,612,764.
12. To prevent shipments of arms and other supplies to Spanish rebels.
13. From Sept. 11 to Oct. 8, Sears, Roebuck & Co. sold $50,388,116 of goods.
14. Japan plans two-way radio telephone conversations from the main trunk line between Tokyo and Kobe, early next year.
15. Fulvio Suvich.
16. No; the Government expressly went on record to the contrary.
17. The United States, Great Britain, and France have agreed to buy and sell gold at $35 an ounce.
18. Yes, as of Oct. 12, 1936.
19. Train-ferry service has been inaugurated across the English Channel—sparing night travelers the necessity of being awakened at late hours for transfers.
20. The Arab strike, which has promoted disturbances for six months, was called off.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Patmos

THIS island off the coast of Asia Minor is mentioned but once in the Bible, but the spot is of special interest because according to Revelation 1:9 it was in the island of Patmos that John received "the revelation of Jesus Christ which God gave unto him" (Rev. 1:1).

John tells us that he was "in the isle that is called Patmos, for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus Christ" (verse 9)—a phrase which would seem to bear out the ancient tradition that he was sent there as an exile in the fourteenth year of the Emperor Domitian; though after that ruler's passing, John was enabled to visit Ephesus on the mainland.

To this day travelers are shown a cave in the mountainside known as the cave of the Apocalypse—the traditional site of the vision on which the last book of our New Testament was based.

Cosmopolitans

I THINK we all belong to many countries. I am a Scotsman, touch me and you will find the thistle; I am a Briton, and live and move and have my being in the greatness of our national achievements; but am I to forget the long hospitality of that beautiful and kind country, France? Or has not America done me favours to confound my gratitude? Nay, they are all my relatives: I love them all dearly.—*R. L. Stevenson.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Campaigning in the Wrong District*

By LE PELLEY

I DON'T MIND YOUR WATCHING, SON, BUT YOU'RE LIABLE TO GET 10,000 VOLTS IF YOU GO INTO THAT SHED...
OH!!
HEY—KEEP AWAY FROM THERE!!!
?
I TOLD YOU TO STAY AWAY FROM THE SHED — WE'RE MAKING SOME REPAIRS AND 10,000 VOLTS ISN'T TO BE FOOLED WITH....
OH, EXCUSE ME. I'M SORRY.
I THOUGHT YOU SAID VOTES
?
TOP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's Going On?*

By CARMACK

One of Sponge's friends came galloping over to see her this morning—
And I heard her meowing something about ---"the cat chaser" ... and their "plan" and "it worked"
Later I met the cat chaser on Elm Avenue—
And he looked a bit puzzled and seemed to be doing a lot of heavy thinking about something-
Wow! This thing is getting more mysterious every minute!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Air Must Be Free

AMID the confused controversy over Senator Vandenberg's partially banned broadcast on Saturday night a few clear conclusions may be reached:

1. Safeguarding free speech is the American people's first interest in this question.
2. That interest is paramount over any partisan feeling or private purpose.
3. Radio, as a new medium, requires new methods to insure free speech.

The American people will insist that free speech be maintained on the radio as well as in the press and on the platform. No right is so intimately connected with the preservation of a free government. Against free speech, dictatorship can never triumph. So long as the people see clearly the necessity for a free radio, we believe no American Government, no American business, will control the air in its own interest.

Questions about how to maintain the freedom of the air have been coming up ever since radio began its remarkable development. The present incident should impel further thinking about the problem and possibly result in new safeguards. If it is to do so, the incident should not be made a political football. If the Administration is intimidating the radio chains, no condemnation is too severe. But intimidation must be proved and charges that it exists must be examined on their merits. They must be questioned when they come from political sources.

In the present case the circumstances surrounding the Columbia Broadcasting Company's action barring Senator Vandenberg's broadcast from part of its network indicates that there was no coercion from Washington. In the first place public resentment over any attempt to bar an opposition speech would do far more injury to the Administration than the speech itself. Reports of the actual conditions, the very haste and conflict of orders indicates that the chain was expecting to broadcast the speech until the last moment, when it discovered that phonographic records were to be used in part. This was contrary to the rules, but apparently the rules were meant to protect artists against the unauthorized use of their music or voices. Since these records were of President Roosevelt's 1932 and 1933 speeches a new situation was created. Now the company, while canceling all charges for the broadcast, says it will maintain the rule even for records of speeches.

Whether this rule should be maintained for speeches is a delicate question. It does not appear that Senator Vandenberg was trying to mislead listeners into thinking that he was debating with Mr. Roosevelt. And certainly any public man should be held to account for his statements. Yet there may be here a difference from the ordinary use of quotations. The use of a person's voice on phonographic records which may or may not be accurate could be gravely abused. Even the imitation of a public man's voice such as is used in radio dramatizations of the news may be open to question.

That the radio stations must be scrupulously careful in their censoring of material and allotment of time is plainly apparent. This is just as true in the United States, where they hold licenses from the Government, as it is in countries where they are partly or wholly operated by government. New questions are raised by the very nature of radio. In newspapers, for instance, it is possible to allot equal space to opposing parties in the same issue, often on the same page. In radio this is impossible. Other means must be used to insure fairness.

In the same way other radio problems must be worked out. They can be, and the public interest in free speech can be maintained, against either any possible governmental coercion or any prostitution of a quasi-public service to private purposes, if the public keeps alert. For it is the final censor and the final governor of the air.

Free Campaign Postage

SENATOR AUGUSTINE LONERGAN (D) of Connecticut proposed the other day that the Federal Government pay stipulated campaign expenses for political candidates in order to obviate reliance on private sources. Only the next morning Republican quarters charged too much campaign assistance already is being given by the Government, at least to the New Deal, through use of the franking privilege in sending out post cards, circulars and pamphlets.

Quadrennially, if not biennially, this dispute over franking comes up, but the abuse continues and may even be growing. Both parties have long used freely the opportunity of sending out bales of "literature" with the printed signature of a member of the House or Senate in place of a stamp. Only such matter as has appeared in the Congressional Record can be so sent, but this limitation is of little value, for almost anything can be inserted in the record.

It may even be a liability, for under the requirement a great deal of congressional time and printing is consumed with harangues delivered or "extended in the record" for no useful purpose so far as pending legislation is concerned, but only for effect on the hustings.

Of course, the handling of this stuff is not an overwhelming item in the post office's annual budget but it is nevertheless an item that ought to be charged to the political parties or candidates and that the post office as a business enterprise ought not to have to carry.

Moderates Gain in Labor

SUPERFICIALLY, one might suppose from reading accounts in regard to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that the labor movement in the United States was falling apart. First, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, rebuffs overtures to heal the schism between the A. F. of L. and his Committee for Industrial Organization. Then, on another front, William L. Hutcheson, president of United Brotherhood of Carpenters, resigns from the council for reasons which probably run deeper than the official explanation of them.

Actually these developments need not signify a disintegration so much as a centrifugal force throwing off a fragment on either side while the center begins to cohere more strongly than before.

Mr. Hutcheson is head of the labor division of the Republican National Committee. The customary campaign-year report by the federation as to the record of political candidates on labor questions gives a very favorable showing—as it could hardly avoid doing—to President Roosevelt's attitude regarding labor while presenting Governor Landon's position without comment. Dissatisfaction with this report is believed to have been an underlying factor in Mr. Hutcheson's withdrawal.

On the other side of the circle Mr. Lewis is apparently confronted with a crumbling of some of his most important support in the C. I. O. and may be left to go it practically alone if he persists in the campaign to organize steel along industrial union lines. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, second largest C. I. O. affiliate, is now active mainly in trying to bring the Lewis group and the A. F. of L. back together.

Meanwhile the departure of the two extremists, one on the right and the other on the left—incidentally taking out with them a personal feud—leaves the council members and other moderate leaders freer and readier to draw together for a united program. In the hands of the quieter statesmen of labor, such as William Green, A. F. of L. president, Mr. Dubinsky and George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and key member of the federation's negotiating committee, the labor center may be expected to move forward in such a way as eventually to draw in also the flanks.

Frankness and the Franc

ANDRÉ TARDIEU, in a full front page article in *Gringoire*, Paris, accuses M. Blum outright of betraying the faith of the French people by devaluation since he had promised in his pre-electoral speeches never to do this. M. Tardieu uses well-known points that touch vulnerable spots in most Frenchmen. The Premier now has the task of proving to Frenchmen that devaluation is not the treason and dupery that the nationalists and conservatives represent it.

One point of attack that M. Tardieu takes is that, according to M. Blum's own admission, devaluation began to be planned by his cabinet back in June, right after coming into power, and that by keeping this secret and feigning to be against any currency change, responsibility for the act is doubly great as a breach of faith. That M. Blum was squarely face to face with devaluation when he became Premier goes without question. That he must have seen that the step was the prime remedy, as American and British authorities long had proclaimed, for suffering French economy, must likewise be true.

That M. Blum held to his promise that there would be no tinkering with the franc as long as he could, there is no doubt. Probably when M. Blum took power he saw devaluation as inevitable. Consequently he would think it best to have a plan. Its elaboration may therefore have been begun in June. Nevertheless, wishing to comply with the "sovereignty of the people" and not devalue against their wishes, M. Blum bided his time and watched the course of events. To devalue or not must have been an ever-present harassing question. How a panic nearly seized French circles because of gold drains and how a morning or so later the franc's devaluation was suddenly announced is now dramatic history. That Premier Blum could not have acted otherwise, however much bound by electoral statements, is an opinion widely shared.

If it is now true that M. Blum, in the eyes of Frenchmen, has halted the harrowing outflow of gold from the country and that the situation is easier, this can be quickly forgotten under the increasing pressure of the problems of prices, wages and general recovery. Thus there exists today a situation of which the opposition can take advantage, and the opposition includes many powerful French industrial, financial and economic nationalists who see in M. Blum a deeper issue than mere devaluation. Every success won by M. Blum is a wedge, in their eyes, for socialization.

Speculation is already being voiced in Paris about the chances of Premier Blum's cabinet falling. Whether there is any sound basis for this or not, it indicates France's present Government is entering the second—and more critical—phase of its tenure of power after riding a powerful wave in its favor following election.

Sentries of the Winds

A Highway in Holland Where Traffic Keeps to Starboard

ACROSS wind-swept meadows in every direction, brown-sailed boats seem to be sailing. You cannot see their low, flat hulls, which rise no higher than the canal banks, until you come to the intersection of some watery highway with the level road which stretches undeviatingly to the horizon, where windmills are silhouetted against the sky, as on the backdrop of a mighty stage.

Then the long procession passes you, boats laden with dairy and garden products, or piled high with red and yellow cheeses, or bearing a hundred blossoms like floral floats in a carnival parade. Flaxen-haired maids in wooden shoes hold the long tillers, and sturdy Dutch youth attend the halyards and sheets of the great sails. No need of mechanical power here, for the breezes from the near-by North Sea, which never fail the need of yonder windmills on the horizon, lend themselves with like utility to the requirements of the canal-borne transport of the Low Countries.

Windmills and canals, dikes and tulips and sleek cattle in rich meadows, a flat landscape glowing in a hundred colors, the spires of distant towns looming miragelike in the sharp northern light, that is the panorama of the Dutch countryside. If you find the leisurely ways of the brown-sailed country boats too great a tax upon your time, little canal-traversing motor craft are ready to take you from village to village, from city to town, and among the fairy-tale islands of the Zuider Zee.

* * *

You come into some spotless hamlet on its market day. It is, perhaps, a village of the cheese industry. Half an acre of red and yellow globes heaped in little pyramids fills the market place. Salesmen in the same dress the cheese-makers' guilds in Holland have worn for centuries are weighing, measuring with gauges, sorting and loading into flat boats at the canal-side wharf near by for transport to Amsterdam and Rotterdam and thence to all the world. Dutch windmills, Dutch tulips and Dutch cheeses, those are the insignia of the Low Countries.

And yet Holland is really a land of great variety. It is far more than flat meadows which the sea is ever striving to overflow, more than dikes and a maze of canals and fishing islands in the Zuider Zee, more, even, than windmills on the horizon. For it has its woodlands and its cattle-filled meadows, its country estates like those of Surrey and Kent, its long elm-lined highways, and its inland villages with thatch-roofed houses recalling those of the English Midlands.

The village of Doorn, home of the former German emperor, is but a dozen miles away. The broad and smooth highway, with a separate bicycle path, for bicycles are more numerous in Holland than motorcars in southern California, leads through cool woodlands and past the expansive estates of former colonial planters and traders of the great Dutch empire overseas, until it comes into the quiet little hamlet of Doorn, passing ere it enters the village, Doorn House itself.

* * *

Here you come on holidays from the cities of the coast to find quite another Holland from that of the popular conception, a Holland that, with its woodlands and estates and peasants' cottages, is more suggestive of the English or German countryside. But, driving back toward the sea at close of day, you are soon again in the region of intersecting and zigzagging canals. Sometimes you come to a village of which almost every house stands upon a kind of island, the soil so spongy that drainage canals alone can make it habitable. Venice itself is outdone, for every street is a watery lane, and the traffic canals, through which pass daily to and from the great cities the laden flatboats with their tall masts, are the main thoroughfares.

A sense of peace and tranquillity sits contentedly upon your heart as you make a leisurely way across the land of the Hollanders, friendliness and hospitality everywhere lighting that way. And against the sky as evening falls, in shadowy silhouette with motionless arms at the end of the day's labors, the windmills of Holland stand sentrylike along the darkening horizon. M. T. G.

Campaign Lexicon

American Politicana

THE 1936 presidential campaign takes on the lurid hue of fireworks as decisive November third approaches. Somebody shouts of "boondoggling" and somebody else mentions "economic royalists." Did anybody "steal my thunder," and are certain sections of the United States already "in the bag"? If the election returns are a bit slow in coming in, "another county heard from" may be revived. New words and expressions emerge almost daily.

Apparently Maine and all New England will be "in the bag" for the Republican candidate, and the "Solid South" for the Democratic standard-bearer. The origin of "in the bag" seems to be from the custom of hunters carrying a sack or bag in which they place their game.

William Jennings Bryan used the "steal my thunder" expression back in one of his futile campaigns for the Presidency. Of course in politics nobody has a copyright on anything; yet the appropriation or imitation of plans or ideas by the opposition irritates the candidate who believes he initiated them. More than two hundred years ago John Dennis, an Englishman, invented a thunder-making device for use on the stage; and soon all producers appropriated it.

* * *

Sometimes a politician makes a speech which evokes from critics the cry of "bunk" or "bunkum." To find the daddy of these words, also of "debunk," one must go back to the hectic days of the Missouri Compromise. A North Carolina Representative whose district included the county of Buncombe insisted upon being heard. When requested by other members to remain in his seat, he asserted that he must "make a speech for Buncombe."

Candidates are presumed to be persons with high motives and lofty ideals, not designing politicians wanting gains for themselves. The word means literally "white-robed" because in ancient Rome the office seekers wore white togas. Why white? Well, white symbolized purity.

Voting machines are becoming increasingly popular, especially in the large cities. Elsewhere the paper ballot holds sway. Long ago it was known as the Australian ballot, as the method was copied from that country. The original meaning of "ballot" was "a little ball," for the ancient Romans voted by depositing balls in containers.

* * *

A representative is one who presents again, and a senator is an old man. The Roman senate was a council of old men; of course they were selected for their wisdom, but that quality often results from experience. A representative is a connecting link between the people and the lawmaking body. His constituents present ideas for laws to him and he presents them to the legislature.

When does a candidate attain a majority, and when a plurality? A majority is more than half of the total vote, and a minority less than half. A plurality is the excess of votes cast for one candidate over those cast for any rival. Occasionally in American political history a presidential candidate wins a majority of the popular vote without gaining an electoral majority; both Tilden and Cleveland were victims of this situation.

"Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief" might be paraphrased with "Standpatter, reactionary, liberal, radical, new deal, tariff, taxes, and unconstitutional." Let a poet supply the needed rhymes.

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

Unhappy Midas

Book News of the Day

IN GOLDEN WEDDING (New York: Harper. $2.50), her best book since "The Perennial Bachelor," Anne Parrish chronicles the career of an American business man in his unremitting effort to attain fabulous wealth. Starting with Daniel Briggs's marriage to Laura in 1883 and following the spectacular rise of the couple through fifty years, Miss Parrish entitles her story appropriately. Dan's avid desire for money and power, his ruthless destruction of all obstacles in his path, give him the reputation of a robber baron, but Miss Parrish penetrates this outward appearance of the man, showing him actually lonely and pitiable. Far from being on a pinnacle, he spends his life in a valley shadowed by fear and worry. His good intentions, his bewilderment at the failure of his money to bring happiness to his family, his thankless struggle for a fortune which mocks him, counterbalance his materialism; instead of a despicable money grubber, he emerges as a misguided man who arouses sympathy rather than antagonism.

The story is almost entirely Dan's; even the large number of characters appear mostly in the light of their relationship with him. Those whom he cannot dominate he destroys, even while believing himself innocent of their fate. In this respect, the story is also a study of entrenched materialism and the nonconformity which it whips with its displeasure. Dan and the things he stands for become the indirect cause of the tragic ends of men and women who dare to think other things superior to money. On the other hand, those who pay due homage to Dan's fortune and position receive rewards out of all proportion to their deserts. To these, he is unstinting in his generosity. They bless him and praise him, because all that they want is money; and money is all that Dan can give.

On the surface, it may seem that Miss Parrish repeats too much the thwarting of dreamers and the material prosperity of parasites, as Dan's fortunes swell. But the very reiteration of this theme makes it all the more impressive as an exposé of the evils caused by a love of gold for its own sake. Each succeeding disaster to the hopes of Dan's opponents builds up an intensity of atmosphere which so works on the reader's emotions that even the larger theme of Dan's own characterization sometimes carries subordinate interest.

Pointing the same lesson, "Golden Wedding" is the converse of the old schoolroom classic, "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Silas gains a proper perspective of values and an enjoyment of life only after he loses his fortune, while Daniel Briggs becomes increasingly tortured as his world turns to gold. A theme centuries old, it is still pertinent today, and Anne Parrish's adaptation of it is skillful and moving. Her keen delineation of character, her distinctive style and gift for smoothly flowing narrative, further enhance the story; these qualities, combined with the thought-provoking subject matter, make "Golden Wedding" an important item on the fall list. M. W. S.

The Wide Horizon

Virtues of the Campaign

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM KANSAS

By Erwin D. Canham

TOPEKA

FIVE months of incessant political reporting, in close touch with one or other of the presidential aspirants, is altogether too likely to fill one with a profound distaste for politics and blindness to any constructive merits that may be coming out of the whole business. Perhaps surfeited radio listeners and newspaper readers feel the same way. But that is shortsighted. Viewed in balance, this political campaign—with all its faults—emerges in its true light as a constructive contribution to good government in the United States, and can be so taken whichever side wins.

For instance, Governor Landon has driven home, in scores of speeches big and small, two or three fundamental facts that cannot be ignored by any administration. He has received widespread and spontaneous acclaim on two or three issues so emphatically that the applause must be taken as non-partisan and national. What are these points?

1. That the American people want government spending cut down. Whether there is a defense for this spending or not, you would have difficulty finding a single responsible citizen who would not declare his hearty conviction that the federal budget must be balanced not at some remote future date, but within two or three years, probably sooner.

2. That the American people are disturbed by the growing power of the executive side of the Government, and want a return to the traditional balance between executive and legislative. The judiciary is apparently able to look after itself so long as the present personnel of the Supreme Court remains. Any attempt to "pack" the court would be met—citizens have shown this summer—with profound revulsion. This would indicate that any nominated justice, to be confirmed by the Senate, would have to be a jurist of standing sufficient to evoke public confidence.

3. That the American people want less politics in relief. Relief has obviously been used to create many scores of little Tammany halls all over the country. Whenever from a back platform, Governor Landon says (and he has said it in my hearing scores of times): "Relief must be administered without waste, without incompetence, and above all without partisanship," a vast wave of applause bursts from every audience.

* * *

These home truths will remain valid whether Governor Landon is elected or not. No wise executive would ignore them in the immediate future.

The main achievement of the Democratic campaign would seem to be the work of Cordell Hull, sometimes called the Cinderella of the Roosevelt Administration. At last this dignified, cautious, quiet, old-fashioned Democrat from Tennessee has come into his own. His personal arguments for freeing world trade, for a return to the interchange of products between the great producing nations, have met with non-partisan approval. By the same token, Governor Landon's counter-arguments (roundly criticized in the columns of his newspaper sponsor, the Kansas City Star) have met with the least favorable response of anything he has said.

Secretary Hull's policies have—according to their own statements—brought back to the Democratic party such recent insurgents as the New York Times, Mr. William L. Clayton, the important cotton factor and big contributor to the American Liberty League, and Mr. James P. Warburg, who was just yesterday making powerful arguments against the New Deal. There are numerous others.

The campaign has another achievement to its credit. The campaign has been far cleaner, far more friendly—so far—than any seasoned observer would have expected.

* * *

The President is quoted by the Emporia Gazette as saying in that city: "Thank the Lord we are going into this election with a smile on our faces." There is accuracy in the observation, despite many of the boos and hullabaloos. Part of this is due to the character of the Republican presidential nominee. After all, it is normally the opposition candidate—the aspirant—who does the attacking. And lesser lights in both parties have this year done their part to stir up the dust and mud. But not the two candidates, taking the thing by and large.

Both Governor Landon and the President are good-humored men, and they have reflected their amiability in the campaign. Had this not been true, there were times when much bitterness might have come up. In some industrial districts where the Kansas Governor has traveled this autumn, a man of less obvious uprightness and friendliness might have met with a difficult reception, as Mr. Hoover did in several places in 1932, although the atmosphere of 1936 is a far cry from that of 1932.

Speaking of the campaign's humor, there was a *double-entendre* at Emporia which escaped most of the reporters. After Mr. Roosevelt had called William Allen White from the crowd, and joked a bit at his expense, Mr. White had his revenge. "But," he grumbled later, "you young reporters are plain illiterate. When they were taking pictures of me and the old smoothie (he meant Mr. Roosevelt) they asked me to take off my hat. I said to the President: 'Shoot if you must this old gray head!'" And Mr. White wondered why none of the reporters finished the quotation.